The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Starvation or Bombardment to Reduce Paris.

Bismarck Casts the Responsibility on France.

Operations of the Defenders of Paris in a Month.

Arms, Ammunition and Cannon Produced.

A Million Cartridges Made Daily by the Women.

Gambetta and Garibaldi the Leading Men in France.

A BATTLE IMPENDING AT TOURY.

Military Movements in the North, East and South.

SIEGE OF PARIS.

Opinion of a British Colonel of Engineers on the Defensibility of the City—Blockade or Bombardment the Only Modes of Taking it—Progress of the German Works—Balloon Transit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The London *Times* of this morning contains a remarkable letter from a Colonel of the Royal Engineers, in reply to a communication from an amateur engineer, signed "Conybeare." He says it is a mistaken idea to suppose that a fort is commanded by a neighboring hill because the latter is a few yards higher. No fort is commanded, in the military sense, unless the interior of the work is seen and exposed to fire.

"Few military engineers," he says, "believe in the possibility of reducing Paris by a regular siege. The Prussians, to do this, must construct regular approaches, with breaching batteries, to the very edge of the ditch of the *enceinte*, but such works are not possible against a garrison of four hundred thousand men, who make continual sorties. There are only two modes, therefore, of reducing Paris. One, the slow but sure process of blockade; the other, the quick but barbarous process of bombardment from distant batteries."

PRUSSIAN WORKS ADVANCING.

The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome's Park, near Meudon, and on Brinborian Hill, near Sevres. When completed, the Prussian artillery will command Auteuil, Passy, Grenelle, and other parts of the west and south-west of Paris.

AN ADVENTUROUS ARTIST.

Mr. MAY, the American artist, left Paris on the 7th, in a second balloon, the same time as M. GAMBETTA, and descended at Rouge, while GAMBETTA came down at Montdidier, exactly at the same hour. Balloons are constantly leaving the city. They are closely watched for miles by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, have recently been captured.

ANOTHER GERMAN CORPS.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG'S corps is marching on Paris.

Contingency of Starvation — Bismarck Throws off the Responsibility.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A note from the Prussian Government informs the Powers that Paris threatens to hold out until it is starved. In that event 2,000,000 people would be in the hands of the Prussians, who would be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as there is nothing edible within several days' march of Paris. Hence the people cannot abandon the city by the roads. The inevitable consequences will be that hundreds of thousands must starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war, and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results."

RETURNING POPULATION.

The villages at the north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Germans, are repeopled again.

GAMBETTA'S PROCLAMATION.

Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand Armed Men in Paris—Guns and Cannon Made in the City—The Women Making Cartridges—Paris Impregnable—What She Expects the Departments to Do.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—M. GAMBETTA'S proclamation to the people of the several departments has the following additional particulars relating to affairs in Paris:

By the order of the Republican Government, I have left Paris to transmit to you the hopes of the Parisians and others of those who are seeking to deliver France from foreigners. Paris, invested for seventeen days, presents the spectacle of two million men, forgetting their differences to withstand the invader who expected civil discord.

WHAT SHE HAS DONE IN A MONTH.

The revolution found Paris without guns or arms of any kind. Four hundred thousand of the National Guard are now armed, and 100,000 Mobiles and 60,000 regulars are assembled. The foundries are casting cannon. The women make 1,600,000 cartridges daily. Each battalion of Nationals have two *mitrailleuses* and field-pieces, and are preparing for sorties. The forts are manned by the Marines, and are supplied with artillery of the greatest excellence, and served by gunners the first in the world. Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting the smallest work.

THE DEFENSIVE WORKS.

The *enceinte* on the 4th of September had only 300 cannon; now it has 5,300, with 400 rounds for each. Every defense has its men at their posts. The Nationals drill constantly. Behind the *enceinte* is the third line of defense—the barricades, which are adapted to the genius of the Parisians. This has all been achieved calmly and orderly amid general patriotism. The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured or surprised, and there is no danger of sedition or starvation, which the Prussians have been counting on. The provisions in Paris are good for many long months.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

This situation imposes great duties on the French people. First, to make the war one only of occupation; and, second, to accept the Republic. Men are abundant. What lack are resolution and the execution of plans. After Sedan, our supply of arms was exhausted, the Emperor having sent all to the frontier. Arms are now coming in from every quarter of the globe, and workmen and money are forthcoming. The provinces must resist torpor and panic. All partisans must aid the Republic.

POWERFUL ALLIES.

Soon the Winter rains will come, finding the Prussians far from home, decimated by French arms, by hunger and by nature. France shall never lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million men. Paris gives the watchword—live the Republic one and indivisible.

GAMBETTA DECLINES A RECEPTION.

M. GAMBETTA refuses to accept an ovation, which has been tendered him by the people of the city. In his reply he says the people must think first of the national defense.

It is reported that, having been charged with the Ministry of War, he is displaying great activity and energy in his department.

THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Change of Tone of the London Times on Bismarck's Demands—La Liberte on "Rectification."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The London *Times* is veering round in regard to the demands of Count VON BISMARCK. It closes an editorial this morning with a sound conclusion. The advantage of a new frontier, it states, would be counterbalanced, not only by the disaffection and hostility of the inhabitants, but by the extreme offense given to France and the external animosities kindled by the proceeding. This is new light for the *Times*.

ANOTHER VIEW.

The *Liberte* consents to "a slight rectification of the frontier near Wissembourg." This is made the ground for the assumption that the Tours Government is beginning to prepare the public mind, through the medium of the Press, for the cession of French territory to Germany.

ESTIMATING THE INDEMNITY.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce, in an address to Count VON BISMARCK, expresses the hope that the indemnity to be paid by France will be calculated not only on actual losses of ships and cargoes, but also on losses through the confinement of ships in port by the blockade. These points are argued cogently and at great length.

GAMBETTA AND GARIBALDI.

Energy and Activity of the New Minister of War—Garibaldi to Command the Volunteers—Enthusiasm at Tours.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The impression is created here that the arrival of M. GAMBETTA and Gen. GARIBALDI at Tours is about to give a new direction to the military fortunes of France. Before the war, GAMBETTA was considered one of the most promising men, as an orator and a statesman, among the young Deputies. Since his accession to office, he has managed to create a high opinion in the public mind of his great administrative powers and his untiring energy. Among the Imperialist subordinates in the Ministry of the Interior, I know, from daily visits to the Bureau, that all were loud in praise of his capacity, business tact and sense of justice. Such is the man who now takes direction of affairs at Tours, with almost unlimited powers.

GARIBALDI.

For guerrilla warfare and the power of infusing a new spirit in the demoralized masses of France, GARIBALDI is believed here, by many, to be just the man who is wanted. A great partisan leader may do much to retrieve the ill-fortune which has so persistently attended French military efforts.

HE LEADS THE VOLUNTEERS.

TOURS, via LONDON, Oct. 9.—During the sitting of the Government a crowd gathered in the court-yard of the Prefecture, displaying the French and American flags. GARIBALDI, on descending to the court-yard, was vociferously cheered and made a speech, in which he eulogized the volunteers, and expressed his belief in the approaching redemption of France from the invader. He wore the Garibaldian costume and hat, and looks healthy, though not sturdy. In a subsequent address to the National Guard of Tours, he said he was to command all the volunteers in the French service.

GARIBALDI is to have the command of all the volunteer forces in the east. The papers eulogize the courage and enterprise of M. GAMBETTA in leaving the capital as he did.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A Battle Imminent at Toury—Movements About Orleans and Chartres—Sorties from Metz—Frederick Charles Ill of Typhus Fever—Gen. Werder Moving on the Army at Lyons—Spies Shot.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—It is understood here that a battle is imminent near Toury. The Prussians have returned there in force, and the French have sent a considerable army to meet them. Tours is full of volunteers and conscripts from the south of France.

Dispatches from Maintenon, Malesherbes, La Grange and Chartres announce the presence of the Prussians in these places. Several encounters have taken place at Dreux. The Franc-Tireurs have captured great quantities of cattle lately that had been taken from the people by the Prussians in their requisitions. Gen. BOURBAKI is expected at Tours.

CHARTRES, Oct. 10.—Yesterday 200 Prussian horse, two guns and some infantry were encountered at Dreux. A skirmish ensued, and the Prussians were obliged to disgorge their plunder.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A squad of Prussian Hussars was attacked on the night of the 7th, through the treachery of the inhabitants of the village of Ablie. This town was afterward burned by the Prussians as a punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood. A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes.

METZ.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A telegram from Berlin to the Manchester *Guardian* says that BAZAINE is fighting for a path to Belgium. Another correspondent says: Heroic sorties are incessant from Metz. The Prussian commander has given orders for increased vigilance. The Prussian commissariat has been removed to avoid capture.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—The *Liberte* today publishes dispatches, announcing several successful sorties by Marshal BAZAINE. In its comments, the *Liberte* says the success of these sorties forms the reason why the Prussian dispatches have recently made no mention of affairs at Metz. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is ill with typhus fever, and has been obliged to leave the army. It is said he is now at Perdieres.

THE EAST AND SOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A Berlin correspondent says Gen. VON WERDER is advancing on the Army of Lyons, between Belfort and Langres.

Heavy guns have been brought to bear upon Phalsbourg. The bombardment will soon be opened.

The Germans evacuated Mulhouse on Sunday, and proceeded toward New-Brisach and Schlestadt.

The Prussians have preserved Fontainebleau from pillage.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—The *Siecle* has advices from the invaded departments, which show that the situation is grave, owing to the enormous and repeated requisitions of the Prussians. The inhabitants are forming companies of sharp-shooters. Those already organized have obtained some marked successes against the Prussians. In many cases the stragglers, or small bodies of the enemy, have been destroyed. A strong body of Franc-Tireurs arrived here today from Marseilles. They are composed of gentlemen from the south of France. They carry the black flag. The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French Army.

COMMUNICATION WITH PARIS.

The carrier pigeons brought here by the balloonists from Paris, yesterday, were sent back to that city, today, with dispatches from the Ministry here.

PRUSSIAN AGENTS AND SPIES.

The *Moniteur*, today, warns the public that numerous Prussian agents have lately come into France, and are endeavoring to make contracts with the departments and towns desirous of purchasing arms. The *Moniteur* says this may cause dangerous delays in the national arming. Fourteen Prussian spies were recently apprehended near this city. They were trying to procure information concerning the inhabitants, with a view to make requisitions. They were promptly shot.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The truce at Meaux ended today.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

Authenticity of the Paris Proclamation Doubted—Gambetta's Silence Ominous and Legitimist Journals on the Elections.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—There are great doubts about the authenticity of the decree of the Government of Paris maintaining the adjournment of the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly until they can be held throughout the Republic. This document is stated to have been picked up by a German corps, and is without date. Seeing that the effect is to paralyze the action of the departments, it may well be discredited. There remains the fact that out of 750 representatives there are 600 whom nothing would prevent from being elected and taking their seats, a sufficient number to represent the general cause of the country.

GAMBETTA'S SILENCE ON THE SUBJECT.

In the spirit-stirring proclamation from Tours, which reached here today, M. GAMBETTA assures France that Paris can defy the utmost efforts of the enemy, is provisioned for many months, and has plenty of artillery, and that her wall defenses are impregnable. He makes no allusion, however, to the alleged postponement of the elections.

ATTITUDE OF THE ORLEANISTS.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—The journals known to be of Orleanist or Legitimist proclivities, condemn the adjournment of the elections, while the other journals approve of the measure.

BISMARCK AND THE ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Count VON BISMARCK recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that Prussia had no objections to the elections for a national assembly, but that the Tours Government had countermanded them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Denials by Napoleon's Secretary of Recent Documents—The French Seat of Government—The Bonapartists and King William.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—M. CONTI, secretary of the Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON, writes to a Brussels journal as follows:

"My name has been associated with the publication of two documents alleged to have been found in the Tuileries. I submit in explanation that the note about Belgium reported to be in my handwriting was not mine. The Emperor never dictated such language to me. The paper is, doubtless, one of thousands from irresponsible parties daily submitted to the Emperor. FICKER brought his letter to me; I read it, and, as I found it was a demand for money, attended by threats of publishing scandalous papers, I ordered him from my office. Permit me to add that the reported manifesto of the Emperor, in the English papers, is apocryphal."

The Foreign Ambassadors at Tours are negotiating for quarters in Bordeaux in view of the contemplated removal of the Government thither.

BONAPARTIST RESTORATION.

PESTH, Oct. 10.—The *Lloyd* says that Prussia is not averse to the restoration of the BONAPARTES, but the French are bitterly hostile to such a movement.

BERLIN, Oct. 10.—The following statement is official: "The Government of Prussia, unable to recognize the actual Government of France, will not restore the BONAPARTES."

VERSAILLES IN KING WILLIAM'S GOOD GRACES.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—King WILLIAM has relieved Versailles from the payment of 400,000 francs, which had been levied by the Prussians.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The Rouen deputation has been warmly received in Italy. They were banqueted at Pisa and Florence.

THIERS AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—M. THIERS had an interview with the Austrian Emperor Sunday at noon, which is said to have been satisfactory.

The Champagne Vintage—Specie Departed from France—German Crews Imprisoned at Oran—The Hero of St. Quentin.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The vintage has begun in Champagne. The workmen are protected by the Prussians. Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandy are preparing to issue paper currency. The German Press ridicules the idea of a French *levee en masse* as mere bombast to cover their failure.

The United States Consul at Oran is trying, but thus far vainly, to mitigate the cruelty to crews of German vessels illegally detained as prisoners of war.

TOURS, Oct. 10.—Prefect DELAPORTE, who so gallantly defended St. Quentin, with the National Guard behind barricades, and repulsed the Prussians, and received no military education. He was the editor of a Paris journal.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German Steamers and the Proclamation of Neutrality.

The steam-ship *Cimbria*, of the Hamburg line, will leave this port today with a full cargo, consisting of sanitary stores, cotton, oil, &c., and about 200 passengers, direct for Hamburg.

The agents of the Bremen line do not intend to dispatch any more vessels until they hear of the safe arrival out of the *Hermann*. Then they may send one of the three vessels remaining here, but even as to that they are undecided. They regard the proclamation of neutrality as having been too tardy in its issue to be of any service to them. They asked two weeks ago that some protection be given to German commerce, but no official notice was taken, and now they say the proclamation has been issued when all danger has passed.

The French corvette *Magicienne* left the harbor on Sunday afternoon, in obedience to the terms of the proclamation, and proceeded to sea, via Long Island Sound. The *La Touche Treville*, her consort, was taking in stores yesterday. The German shippers now have no fear of either corvette, for with the start which the proclamation allows that they can outsail the Frenchmen and pursue them voyage unmolested.

The French Consul expressed the opinion that the proclamation of neutrality would not generally affect the French cruisers if they were desirous of interfering with the German vessels, as they could proceed to sea and lie in wait for them outside the jurisdiction of the United States. He said that the *La Touche Treville* was now in the harbor, and he claimed that by the terms of the proclamation she could lie here as long as she pleased. The *Bouvet* left port last week. The shipment of arms by the steamers of the French line would not, the Consul said, be interrupted by the proclamation.

War's Desolation—Earnest Appeal for Aid.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR RELIEF OF MISERY ON BATTLE-FIELDS,
No. 23 BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1870.

Our late Minister at Brussels sends the following telegram to our Association:

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7.

Pray direct the American charitable movement rather for destitute than wounded victims of the war. There are 200,000 starving in Ardennes alone. I write by this mail.

HENRY J. SANDFORD.

To Rev. Dr. Bellows, President:

We know no reason why any distinction should be made by the American people between those who languish with sickness and wounds, and those who starve because driven from their homes and their fields overrun with armies or collectors of army supplies. This Association has proposed to itself relief mainly to the sick and wounded, because it is a branch of the International Society of Europe. But it is willing to act in behalf of the American people as the almoner of relief to the starving populations of the war-field of Europe, if the American people wish to forward supplies and have no better medium. It would recommend, however, a separate association, as likely to be more efficient.

Cannot a national vessel be secured from the Government, put at the service of this Association or a better one, and be filled with food and sanitary stores, and sent to a neutral port? Have not the people the will to send flour, beans, peas, salted meats, canned fruits and vegetables, to the people whom war is now scourging with the most frightful famine? We ask the question aloud, in hopes it may bring some echo of relief from the country at large. Cannot a humane sentiment, such as once fed Ireland, be again excited in the American breast toward French and German sufferers? Any suggestions on this subject sent to this office will receive prompt attention. We trust the Press will take up the theme and discuss it thoroughly.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE MURDER.

An Investigation Regarding the Sanity of Levi Bodine—Interesting Testimony.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.

In January last, it will be remembered, LEVI BODINE, a deaf and dumb colored man, killed DANIEL A. HASBROUCK, a wealthy farmer residing four miles from Ohioville, Ulster County. Mr. HASBROUCK requested him to go to the woodpile to split some wood. When the two reached the wood-pile, BODINE commenced his work and had split one or two sticks, Mr. HASBROUCK watching him in the meantime, when the murderer suddenly turned upon his employer and, seizing him by the throat, struck him over the left eye with the ax and then across the face. Mr. HASBROUCK managed to break away from him, but was pursued by the infuriated negro, who, coming up to him again, dealt him another blow, sinking the ax into the farmer's shoulder-blade. He fell, when the negro again struck him, this time with the back of the ax on the head, smashing in the skull. Help arrived soon after, and the murderer was secured. Mr. HASBROUCK lived but a short time.

On Thursday of last week, having been indicted for murder, BODINE'S case was moved for trial in the Ulster County Court, by the District-Attorney. It was stated, however, that before he could be tried, a jury must decide whether he was sane. A jury was impaneled to decide whether the prisoner is or is not of sound mind. The main testimony was taken on Saturday.

THE DEFENSE.

The first and only witness called on the part of the prisoner was his mother. She testified that she lived at Marbletown; that the prisoner was born deaf and dumb; she also had another son who was born deaf and dumb; the father of the prisoner was a white man, (now deceased,) and at one time a prominent Democratic official of Ulster County; both sons were born in the County Poorhouse. She stated that the prisoner's name is GRIM, though the people had named him BODINE, but why, she didn't know. She testified that he had never been educated, and had lived nowhere except at the Poorhouse and at DANIEL A. HASBROUCK'S, since he was seven years of age, although he had run away several times and been captured. She herself became nearly deaf, when a girl, from scarlet fever.

IRA ELTINGE testified that the murdered man, when alive, was always able to make BODINE understand what he wanted; he had seen him send him on errands, using signs to make him understand; he seemed to do things intelligently.

MICHAEL HAYS testified that on the morning of the homicide the prisoner made signs that he would kill deceased; witness helped to arrest the prisoner, when the latter made signs about his neck, apparently asking if he was to be hung, and then commenced crying; he would indicate Sunday by a motion as if to ring a bell; could indicate how many days would intervene between Sunday and Monday; could also say MIKE, MARY, JOHN and KATY, and could hear.

The prisoner was then placed before the witness, and upon the latter shouting various names, the prisoner, in a very imperfect manner, articulated the sounds; he did so both when facing and when not facing the witness, thus showing that he can hear, at least to a certain degree.

HENRY BROWN testified that the prisoner was very vicious toward animals; would kill chickens, and could hardly pass an animal without giving it a punch.

DANIEL J. HASBROUCK, cousin of deceased, detailed an occurrence of prisoner "singing a bull by the leg."

Dr. MAURICE WIRT deemed the prisoner capable of a certain degree of comprehension. Dr. ISAAC L. PEET, principal of a deaf and dumb institute, was examined at great length, and upon the whole he did not consider the prisoner capable of understanding judicial proceedings, to which he was corroborated by HENRY D. REEVES, a deaf mute. Dr. PEET acted as interpreter for the jury, and silent communications transmitted with almost lightning rapidity elicited the greatest admiration.

After hearing all the evidence, the Court decided that further proceedings should be postponed, saying or intimating that no satisfactory result had yet been reached, and remarking that it is far better that justice should be temporarily delayed than that it should be trampled upon, or a doubtful result arrived at. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, from whence he will probably go to the New-York Institute for the Dead and Dumb.

The Will of Annetje Jans—The Case Before the Surrogate.

Yesterday a petition of JOHN J. VREELAND, CHARLES QUERET and HARRY D. ROE, all of Essex County, New-Jersey, was presented to Surrogate HUTCHINGS, setting forth that they were the lineal descendants of ANNETJE JANS, who died in 1663 in Fort Orange (Village, now in the City of Albany; that by her last will and testament she made all her children, Sarah Roelofsen, Katrena Roelofsen, Jan Roelofsen, Mrs. Cornelius Jonas, Peter Bogardus and Jannettje and Rachel Hartjens, children of her deceased daughter Tytje, her heirs, that the personal property had disappeared, but that there was considerable real estate in the City of New-York devised under the will; that no executor was named in the will; Thereupon they pray for the appointment of an administrator. They append a list of some 106 descendants known to them.

The petition was presented in open Court, when Mr. HUTCHINGS suggested that it did not appear but that some one of the six generations intermediate the deceased and the petitioners had made quite ample provision for the latter out of any right in the property. The case was thereupon deferred to put in a further petition or a brief to show it unnecessary.

WASHINGTON.

The Cause for the Neutrality Proclamation—Election Prospects—The Tehuantepec Expedition—Personal Matters —Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—It is possible that one inspiring cause of the recent neutrality proclamation was the fact that of the six French gun-boats on our coast, three were stationed at New-London, two at New-York and one at the mouth of the Chesapeake, thus guarding all the outlets by which the German steamers would go to sea.

BIOGRAPHY OF ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

Mrs. Admiral DAHLGREN, who has returned to the city, will devote herself during the ensuing Winter to writing a biography of her late husband.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN LADY.

Mrs. GEO. P. ESTE, wife of Gen. GEO. P. ESTE, a young and very beautiful woman, well known in fashionable circles in this city, died suddenly at her residence, last evening, of apoplexy of the brain.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINATION CASE.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, sitting in General Term, have decided that the reward of $30,000 offered by the city authorities of Washington, in 1865, for the apprehension of the murderers of President LINCOLN, is invalid. The suit was brought a year or two since by the heirs of the late A. Hudson, Saginaw, Mich.: W. J. M. Sheets, Paris, Ill.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Controller HULBURD calls upon all the national banks to report their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th inst.

RETURN OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General has returned to Washington. His health is greatly improved.

Cricket—Trenton vs. Manhattan.

The contest between the Manhattan Club, of this City, and the Trenton Club, which took place, yesterday, at Trenton, resulted in the success of the New-Yorkers. The Manhattans went in and scored 62, their adversaries getting 56. In their second innings Manhattan scored 56 to the Trentons 59, thus winning by the total of 139 to 125. We append the score of the first innings, showing the players:

MANHATTAN.		TRENTON.	
Livsey, c. Mountford, b. Kaisenbach	3	Kaisenbach, c. and b. Byron	5
Tyler, b. Waterman	18	Beasley, b. Byron	1
Jackson, b. Waterman	6	Waterman, c. Tyler, b. Byron	4
Byron, c. and b. Waterman	2	Byron	3
Johnson, c. Johnson, b. Waterman	0	Mountford, c. H. Tucker, b. Wood	6
Oakley, c. Bloom, b. Mountford	5	Wood, b. H. Tucker	0
Brown, c. Johnson, b. Waterman	0	Hazell, c. Byron	1
Hayward, c. Johnson, b. Mountford	3	Whitaker, run out	6
Plimmer, b. Waterman	1	Gummere, b. Byron	3
H. Tucker, run out	0	Johnson, b. Byron	0
Franklin, c. Johnson, b. Mountford	0	Bloom, c. Tyler, b. Byron	2
Chippendale, not out	0	Coombe, not out	6
Byes, 3; leg-byes, 1; wides, 1	12	Byes, 13; leg-byes, 1; wides, 1	13
Total	56	Total	59

Steam to Harlem—Meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association—Addresses and Resolutions.

The second meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association for steam transit to Harlem was held at Masonic Hall, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, last evening. Mr. FOLEY, in opening the meeting, stated its object to be the appointment of a committee of 100 men to wait on the candidates for Governor and to get their written promise to support the measure. Thos. MCCLELLAND said if they wanted to succeed, such a committee had to be bought as GENET and the Young Democracy had been bought, and were working in the interest of Tammany.

Messrs. WM. A. WHITEBECK, NATHAN RANDALL, JOHN T. DALEY, MELVILLE T. SMITH, and others, spoke in favor of the project. A model of Mr. A. A. CARNEGROUGH'S system of locomotion for elevated roads was exhibited. The following request, bearing the signatures of a large number of voters of the district, was presented by a General Committee of fifty:

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—We, the undersigned citizens and property-owners of Yorkville and Harlem, deeply earnestly request our fellow-sufferers, both Democrats and Republicans, to ignore mere party, and unite as one man for the immediate construction of a quick-transit railroad from the upper to the lower end of our island. It will double the value of our property, double our population, increase business, and save two to four hours' time every day now lost in necessary locomotion. Such a great work can never be carried out by us must look to the Legislature a man of character, vigor and independence, who cannot be purse- and for controlled by any current Ring. Such a man is the HON. WM. F. FOLEY. His well-known honesty and untiring efforts in behalf of the best interests of our City, in destroying the swindling Board of Supervisors; his great success in opening the Madison-avenue Railroad, have proved his ability and public character—in short, he is just the man to preside and protect our interest in the Legislature. We, therefore, respectfully ask Mr. FOLEY to allow the use of his name as the Twelfth Ward candidate for the Twenty-first Assembly District.

Mr. FOLEY signified his willingness to accept on condition that 5,000 of the 6,500 would sign it. Here followed a lengthy discussion with regard to the relative merits of elevated and underground railroads. At a late hour the Association adjourned, to meet on Thursday evening next, at Harmony Hall, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF LONDON.

The steam-ship *City of London*, from Liverpool Sept. 28, and Queenstown 29, reached this port late last night, and our files of English papers which she brought were delivered, through the courtesy of the purser, at the TIMES Office early this morning. Her news is one day later than the *Algeria*, which arrived Sunday.

The *Times* of the 28th, contains a very elaborate paper, written by one who has resided in France for some years, the object of which is to prove that the Emperor in declaring to Count BISMARCK that the war was forced upon him by France, was not confining himself to the truth. The testimonies he produces to the contrary are the evident indispositon of the peasants, the mass of the voters, for war—their only idea in supporting the Empire being that it was "peace;" the tone of the best journals of Paris before the declaration of war; the feeling of the masses in the large towns, expressed by ROCHEFORT, who wrote from his prison that no war was justifiable unless strictly defensive—he defined war, in fact, as the method kings have of deciding the "condition of the poor" question; and the opposition of the Deputies of the Left. The only war party he says, was the Empress, the Marshals, the Army, and the Chauvinists of the Press—the CASSAGNACS and the GIRARDINS.

The *Daily News* of the 28th publishes a long telegram from a correspondent who has visited Toul since its surrender, from which we take the following: The firing continued all Friday with active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commandant induced him to hoist white flags and offer to capitulate. The offer was immediately accepted by Col. MANTEUFFEL, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered the same evening by the victors at 7. The conditions were precisely those of Sedan. A council of the Municipality, held on Friday, decided not to favor surrender, but the pressure of individuals fearing useless destruction completely overwhelmed the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities. The garrison was ridiculously weak—80 cuirassiers, 100 line, 40 gendarms and 2,000 raw Mobiles; among them not one regular artillerist; Commandant, Major HUCK, an old cavalry man. I went to Toul on the first Inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than Sedan, not as bad as Bazailles. The Gothic chapel of St. Gengoulph, A. D. 814, is almost ruined. The very imposing Byzantine Cathedral of St. Mansuy, built as early as 332, has only a window arch demolished, and its outside battered by a score of shells. There are few wounded, no sick, and much order in Toul. Only two battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Mobile Guard were released under parole not to serve again this war. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance, built much in old German style. Five hundred of the Mobiles had been trained during the siege to serve the guns. They did the artillery work, but in repulsing the assault of the 16th all the male inhabitants that could procure arms participated.

A "Tourist" writes to the London *Times* of the 26th, regarding the late accident on Mont Blanc: Having recently visited Chamouni, where I obtained information from the most reliable sources as to the recent loss of eleven persons on Mont Blanc, the following account may be valuable to persons connected with the unfortunate travelers and to others. On the 5th of September, Dr. BEAN, of Baltimore, another American gentleman, and Mr. GEORGE MCCORRINDALE, of Scotland, accompanied by three guides and five porters, left Chamouni, and on the next day reached the summit; but before they had proceeded far on their return a storm arose which caused apprehensions to the watchers below for the safety of the party, too well founded, for they were not seen again alive. As soon as possible an attempt was made to recover the bodies, which, owing to the unsettled weather, was unsuccessful, and it was feared that no effectual search would be practicable this year; but a favorable chance occurring on the 17th, eighteen guides started, and, after a perilous effort, discovered on the following day the bodies of Dr. BEAN, Mr. MCCORKINDALE, and three porters, at a spot which appeared from below to be not far from the "Petits Mulets." With much labor and difficulty their remains were brought down to Chamouni on Monday, the 19th inst. Since I left Chamouni I have been informed that the remaining bodies have been found further down the mountain. A veteran guide, whose last ascent was with Mr. FITZGERALD, stated to me that the sufferings of the unhappy party must have been of short duration, as they could not have survived five minutes after being overtaken by the hurricane, which suffocated them with snow. It is said that Dr. BEAN left America for Switzerland on a scientific mission, but he seems to have been ill-prepared for the ascent. On the previous day he requested the landlord of the Hotel Mont Blanc to send for a notary, and a will being drawn up he signed it. Mr. MCCORKINGDALE was starting, wearing an ordinary high-crowned hat, but the landlord induced him to put on a cap (with flaps to cover the ears) which he lent him. The guides demurred to making the ascent on account of the unsettled state of the weather, but, unfortunately, yielded to the wishes of the travelers. The landlord of the Hotel Mont Blanc stated that he had telegraphed to the American and English Consuls at Geneva, and received a reply from the former, but not from the latter, and Mr. M'CORKINDALE, having left no luggage, he was unable to communicate with that gentleman's relatives, he having given his address as "Scotland." A suggestion was made by a traveler that a telegram should be sent to the Provost of Edinburgh, requesting him to trace the relations of the deceased and communicate the catastrophe to them. He had not left a passport or any papers at the hotel.

Four English gentlemen, newspaper correspondents and surgeons, who have followed the campaign from Forbach to Sedan, have sent home an explicit denial of the charges made against the German troops, in a letter of a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to outrages on women and the spoliation of property. The writers say: "We feel bound to give the most unqualified contradiction to the statements of the writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We have found want, suffering and misery enough wherever we have turned, but we have never yet met, or even heard of, a single instance of personal violence offered to the peasantry, a single instance of outrage toward women, or a single instance in which a farm-house has been robbed of more than its straw fowls and fruit. Amid all the horrors which have been going on around us, we talk among ourselves of the kindness, forbearance, and singular honesty with which, considering all the circumstances, the Prussians have behaved toward the people and property of the towns and districts through which they have passed." Independent testimony to the same effect is quite conclusive on this subject. Marshal MCMAHON arrived, yesterday, at Wiesbaden.

The Brussels journals are extremely indignant at the reports spread in this country that, on receipt of the news of the failure of the peace negotiations at Ferrieres, there was great excitement at Brussels. The railway service beyond the south-western frontier town of Mouscrines is now interrupted. There is a rumor that the Belgian militiamen, dismissed to their homes after Sedan, are again to be called out for active service.

Mr. BRUCE, the English Home Secretary, in another speech, some of his constituents on the 26th ult., defended the position of neutrality which England had taken during the present Continental war, and said that he considered the supply of arms to a belligerent was justifiable. In regard to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine Mr. BRUCE said he thought it was the duty of England to see that people were not handed over to a Government which they were not disposed to obey, and that, in his opinion, the possession of these provinces would be a weak defense to Prussia if that country did not possess the hearts of the people.

The court-martial on the loss of the *Captain* was resumed on the 26th at Portsmouth, and a good deal of additional evidence was taken as to the state of the weather on the night the vessel was lost. One of witnesses, Capt. APLIN, lately commanding the *Inconstant*, said that in his opinion the capsizing of the *Captain* was owing to a combination of effects from wind and sail, and that the ship had inclined over to the force of the wind, and, while so inclined, a sea had probably lifted her and thrown her over to what proved a dangerous inclination. Up to a certain point he believed the *Captain* could carry as much sail as the *Inconstant*, but twenty degrees of heel he would have considered dangerous, because at that inclination a great part of the *Captain's* deck would be under water, and the difficulty of recovering herself would be extreme, and if struck in that position, or lifted over by a sea, he did not think she could recover herself, while the *Inconstant* would be able, owing to the resistance of her bulwark and high freeboard, to recover from a lurch of forty-five degrees. Navigating Lieut. SOUDAMORE said that from what he had seen of the *Inconstant* and the *Captain*, he should have considered that the *Captain* could carry the most canvas in such weather as on the night she was lost. Had he known she was carrying double-reefed topsails through the squalls he should have had no fears whatever for he safety. Lieut. ERNEST RICE, who saw the *Captain* at sea in May last said she appeared to stand up well under heavy canvas, with the exception of several lurches. He had apprehensions for her if pressed with canvas, and he recorded that opinion. He could not say at what point the *Captain* would go to instability. He told Capt. BURGOYNE that the ship was unsafe beyond a certain point. Capt. BURGOYNE was an old friend of his, and treated it as a joke. As an Admiralty official, Lieut. RICE said he could not say if the *Captain's* stability had ever been questioned.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

Public Opinion and the War—Unreliability of "War News"—Efforts for Peace—Prussia's Demands—France's Alternative—Prussia and Europe—Military Condition of England—Doings of the British Association.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1870.

The change of public opinion in England respecting the war is surprising. The *Times* has not only taken up the defense of the Emperor, and proved him to be the most unselfish, devoted and heroic of Sovereigns, but it now declares that the French position is improving every day, while that of the Germans is every day growing more difficult; and yesterday, in an able leader, it strenuously opposed the dismemberment of France, as useless to Germany and a cause of future wars rather than any assurance of peace. Either the change of public opinion in England must be even greater than appears on the surface, or the Government is preparing to take some action. The sympathies of England are very deeply stirred. Nearly two millions of dollars have already been contributed to the relief of the wounded. It begins to be seen that a Power that can destroy the armies of France and inclose Paris in a line of steel, might also, if it wished, scatter its Uhlans over England, and occupy London. Every country in Europe is at the mercy of a Power that can conquer and dismember France, whenever ambition or greed shall set it in action. Every Power must arm against it; and if that is not sufficient, every other Power must combine to limit its encroachments. It is evident that King WILLIAM believes God has chosen him to be Emperor of Germany. What security have we that he will

The New-York Times Tuesday, October 12, 1870.

THE WILKES LIBEL.

The Accused Plead Guilty and Apologize—Mr. Wilkes to be Consulted with Regard to Their Sentence.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Judge INGRAHAM presiding, Mr. CLARK, counsel for SAUNDERS D. BRUCE and HAMILTON D. BUSBY, editors and proprietors of the sporting paper known as *The Turf, Field and Farm*, and who were under indictment for the publication of a libel against GEORGE WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, arose and stated to the Court that he was instructed by his clients to withdraw on their behalf their plea of not guilty, and enter a plea of guilty. It was proper, he continued, that he should further say that the accused have placed in the hands of the District-Attorney and his associate counsel a written statement, to be submitted to the Court in explanation of the reason that led them to adopt this course.

Judge INGRAHAM, in whose hands the letter referred to then was, did not deem it expedient to give it to the Press for publication in full, inasmuch, he said, as other papers were to be submitted to the Court, to be taken under consideration in connection with it, when the case should be finally disposed of. The substance of this letter was, however, that, at the time the libel was published, there was a newspaper controversy going on between the accused parties and the complainants; that they had since become satisfied that the charges published by them against Mr. WILKES were without foundation, and, as the best atonement they could make in the matter, they thus publicly pleaded their guilt, and expressed their regrets for the publication.

Judge INGRAHAM said he would defer sentence until after consulting with Mr. WILKES, the complainant.

Kings County Agricultural and Horticultural Fair.

The first Agricultural and Horticultural Fair ever held in Kings County will open today at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, under the auspices of the Association owning that resort. Everything thus far gives indication of success. The Committee have spared no pains to make the most ample accommodations for exhibitors. A large force of men have been engaged for weeks past in erecting sheds and stalls for the protection of cattle and the display of fruit. Premiums amounting in the aggregate to $10,000 will be awarded to the successful competitors, in sums ranging from $2 to $100. In addition to agricultural products, there will be a large display of manufactured wares of all kinds. There will also be on exhibition a large number of works of art from the studios of some of the best artists in the State. There will be two races each day during the four days that the Fair is to last, at which some of the finest horses in the country will figure.

The first contest today will be by horses that have never beaten 2:35, and nine horses have been entered. The next race is to be for a silver pitcher, the competitors to be exclusively members' horses. For this there are four entries. On Wednesday the first race will be by four-year-old colts, and there are nine entries. This will be followed by a trot by horses that have never beaten 2:50. For this second race there are nine entries. For Thursday six horses that have never beaten 2:26 will compete for a purse of $1,000, and the three-year-old stake will follow. Friday's races will be the first between horses that have never beaten 2:40, and the second by double teams.

Every facility will be given to the members of the Press in order that the races and the Fair generally may be faithfully reported. The judges will be named, today at noon, by the Executive Committee.

A Ruffianly Assault.

While AMELIA MORRIS and a female companion were walking in Central Park on Sunday evening, they were criminally assaulted and their dresses torn and cut by WM. LANDERS and another young ruffian, his companion. LANDERS was arrested, and was yesterday committed to answer by Justice COULTER in the Yorkville Police Court.

Preparing for the Fall Criminal Calendar.

A Grand Jury was impaneled before Judge BENEDICT in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, with D. D. T. MAXWELL as foreman. The members of the body were informed by the Court that they have only one week in which to sit, and were requested to dispose of the business brought before them in as expeditious a manner as possible, in order to furnish the proposed petit jurors with cases for trial at the approaching term of the Court. A venue was tried by Judge BLATCHFORD for a panel of sixty petit jurors to serve during next week.

Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday. The only business transacted was to appoint an Assistant Engrossing Clerk, at a salary of $2,500, and a Journal Clerk, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, and to adopt resolutions regarding the death of Superintendant JOURDAN, which will be found in another column. Both Boards then adjourned to Monday next.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$25,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '67	110⅜	100 United Sta. Ex. b30	36⅛
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, x c..	53	100 do	36⅜
5,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July..	67⅛	100 N. Y.C. & H. R.	93¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	90⅞	do. bet. call.	93⅜
2,000 do	91	do	93⅝
4,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L.R.&F.S.R. Co.	68	2,000 N.Y.C. & H.C.fs.	88⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅜	20,000 do. bet. call	88⅛
4,000 Cen. P. R. gl.bs.	90⅜	100 Erie Railway	22¾
1,000 U. Pac. R. 1st M.	83⅜	200 Reading R.	s60.100
1,000 Del. L. W. 2d M.	94	800 do	100¾
5,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	84⅜	1,000 do	b60.100⅛
1,000 C.R.I.&P.2L.7s	84	500 do. bet. call.	100⅛
2,000 Mor.& E. 2d M.	102	200 do	s60 99⅞
2,000 Mor. & E. 2d M.	98	225 Lake S. & M.So. R.	94
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	5 do	94⅛
1,000 Ill. & St. P. 1st.	85⅛	100 Union Pacific R.	94
2,000 do.	94	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	88⅜
1,000 Col.,Chic.& Ind. Cen. 1st s.	79⅜	137 C.C. Cin. & In. R.	80⅜
1,000 C.P. War. 1st, East. division..	85	300 Chic.& R.I.Rex d.	112
1,000 Lake Shore Div. Bds., ex int..	91	100 Mil. & St. Paul R.	64⅜
800 C. Paine. & Ash.		700 do	64⅝
16 Gallatin Nat. Bk.	116	200 do	b30 64½
5 Park Bank	165	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	81⅜
3 Central Nat. Bk.	106	800 Del., Lack.& W. R.	106
15 Fourth Nat. Bk.	107⅜	100 do	107⅜
100 Canton Co.	67⅛	18 do	108⅜
63 Continental Bank.	94	200 do	b10.108
50 West. Union. Tel.	37⅜	50 P., Ft.W.&C.G.b.c.	93¾
200 do	37⅝	100 Boston, R. & E. R.	4⅝
10 do	37⅜	28 Chic. & Alton R.	118
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	44⅛	46 N. Y. & N. H. R.	151
110 Adams Ex.	67¼	6 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	151
100 do	s80 67	200 H. & St. Joseph R.	110
100 do	67	100 Col., C. & Ind. C.R.	17⅜
498 Am. Merch. U. Ex	43	200 H. & St.J.R.Pf.b.c.	117
5 do	43⅛	100 Ohio & Miss R.b.c.	23¾
121 Panama Railroad.	80¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,500 U. S.5-20 C. '62.	112⅜	60 Reading R.	100⅛
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C.	65.111⅜	100 do	100⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	110⅜	1,600 do	s.b.c. 100⅝
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	110⅜	300 do	s.b.c. 100⅜
5,000 do	110⅜	1,200 L. S. & M. S. R.	94⅜
21,300 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	110⅜	100 Mich. Cen. R.	121⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	106⅜	10 C. C. Cin. & In. R.	81
32,600 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅜	100 Lake S. & R. I. R.	112⅛
15,500 U. S. 6s, curr. b.	124⅜	500 Lake S. & St. P. b.	64⅜
2,000 Tenn. 6s, x C.	62⅜	100 P. F. W & C. guar.	93
20,000 Tenn. 3 6s, new 6l		100 Mil.& St.P.Pf.,b60.	82⅛
5,000 S.C. 6s, new		500 do	b3 82
1,000 Ala. 5s, July.	67⅛	100 Tol. Wab. & W	53⅛
1,000 Ala. S. 8s	101⅛	500 do	b3. 53⅜
2,000 Mil.& St. Paul 1st Iowa div..	88	700 do	b30. 53⅝
1,900 M. So. S. F. bds.	100⅜	300 do	54
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	44⅛	74 Del. L. & W. R.	107⅜
300 do	b3. 44⅜	100 B. H. & E. R.	4⅜
600 do	b. c. 44⅝	400 Ohio & Miss. R.	23½
200 W. Union Tel., b. c.	37⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	118⅛
500 do	b10. 37⅜	100 Col. C. & Ind. C. R.	17⅜
500 do	37⅜	700 do	17⅝
2000 do	38	500 do	b30. 17⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.		5 N. J. R.	114½
b. c.	93⅜	5 Am. M. Union Ex.	43
600 do	93⅛	25 Adams Ex.	b. c 67⅛
200 U. S. Ex	36½		

MONDAY, Oct. 10—P. M.

The official proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, published in our last paper, in regard to refunding of the 5-20 Public Stocks of the United States, state the following order of preference to subscribers: First, to subscribers for equal sums of the new 5 ₱ cents. and new 4 ₱ cents., the former running ten and the latter thirty years. Secondly, to subscribers for equal sums of the new 5 ₱ cents. and 4½ ₱ cents. (fifteen years) and the 4 ₱ cents. Thirdly, to subscribers to the 5 ₱ cents alone, (this issue being limited to $200,000,000,) in order of premiums offered and the dates of application. It is hardly expected that this programme will be immediately availed of to any large extent, but the terms will be adhered to, and after the 5-20s are again brought up to the par of Gold, as they stood in July, on the eve of the war troubles on the Continent of Europe, there is every reasonable probability that the process of refunding the 5-20s, or of exchanging the old for the new Bonds, will set in with earnestness.

We have today the repetition of Saturday's Wall-street markets. Gold scarce for delivery and firm in price; Exchange demoralized and heard with great freedom at cheap and irregular rates, 108½@¾ London 60 days, and 109½@109⅝ short sight; Money easy on call loan at 5@6 ₱ cent., and difficult to borrow on time hypothecations at less than the equivalent of 10@12 ₱ cent. per annum; the Public Funds dull at steady prices, and the Railway speculation again firm at advancing prices, and with the same activity as characterized the lively movement of Saturday. There was a fair amount of business in some of the Pacific Railroad mortgages and in one or two of the Southern State Stocks. The holders of Gold were enabled to lend its use at the rate of 1@2 ₱ cent. a month. The Treasury now holds $96,481,000 in Gold Coin, against which the New-York Banks hold $11,000,000 Certificates of Gold Deposits on the Treasury. The large balance in the ownership of the Government is not likely, from present appearances, to be diminished before the November Gold Interest on the Public Debt is called for. Holders of Coupons are slow in presenting them for prepayment, and at the same time the holders of the 5 ₱ cents of 1871 are equally slow in availing of the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to prepay both Principal and accrued Interest in Gold. We learn from Washington that the Currency balances of the Treasury were, at the close of last week, $26,848,000.

After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110¾	110⅞
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅝
Bills on London 60 days	108¾	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	60¾	60⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅝	93½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	88½
Reading Railroad	100⅛	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	*113⅛	113
North-west Common	81⅝	81½
North-west Preferred	88⅝	88½
Pacific Mail Company	44⅛	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	82
St. Paul Common	64	64½
Lake Shore	94⅜	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33⅝
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107½
Toledo and Wabash	53⅝	54

* Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

Gold Receipts	$627,094 76
Gold payments	89,309 64
Gold Balance	61,354,566 08
Currency receipts	291,072 15
Currency payments	396,180 67
Currency balance	5,490,319 79
Customs	552,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	11¢	5-20 coup., n. l., '65	110⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	111⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	108⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110½
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	10-40 reg	106⅝
5-20 coup., '64	111⅛	10-40 coup	106⅝
5-20 reg., '65	109⅞	6s currency	111
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. coup	62⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60¾	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, ex. coup	62½	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, new bds	65	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 7s, reg., old	100	Ind. 5 ₱ c., W. L.	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	Ind. 5 ₱ c.	97½
N. C. 6s, old	49	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '78	100¼
N. C. Fund'g Act '66	39	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '78	100
N. C. 6s, new bds	24¾	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '83	100
N. C. 6s, Special Tax	22⅞	Mich. 7 ₱ c., '78	100
S. C. 6s	82¾	Mich. 7 ₱ c., W. L.	100
Mo. 6s	90⅜	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
Mo. 6s, ex int.	90⅝	N. Y. coup. B. L.	107⅛
La. 6s, new bds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	73
La. 6s, L. Bds	76	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	73.105
La. 8s, L. Bds	87⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74.105
Con. 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	75.105
Ala. 5s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77.105
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F.L.S.	67⅜	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	78.105
Ark. 6s	52	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	74.101¾
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '81	103⅜	N. Y. 5s, Canal L.	75.101
Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91⅜	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	90¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, R. Est.	99	Tol. & W. Bonds, '79	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'p	89	Tol. W. & W.C.G.S.F.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅜	Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '83-'88	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	94
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	89	Gt. & So. Iowa 1st	78
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85⅛	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
R. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	80	Gal. & Chic. 2d	98
Harlem 1st	101	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅜
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Morris & Essex 1st	101¾
Alb'y & Susq. 2d Bs.	90	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	100⅛
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	116	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.	118⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	76½
M. So. & N. I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	100⅜	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
Cen. Pac. Bds	90⅜	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Union Pac. 1st Bds	89	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. L. G'ts 7s	71	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	106	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	91
Alton & T. H. 2d	82½	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	85⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	105⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 8-10.	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & Gt. F. L. & M.	97⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st	89
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	105	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	79⅜
Han. & St. Jos. conv.	108	Tol., Peo. & W., F. D.	84⅜
Lack. & West. Bds	107	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	67
Del., L. & West. 1st	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	127
Del., L. & West. 2d	94	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	28

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co,

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	102
City 6s, New	102	102½
Camden and Amboy	115¾	116
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	100⅝	100⅞
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58⅝
Catawissa Preferred	38¾	38¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	26⅞
Northern Central	41	42
Lehigh Navigation	33	33⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅜	88⅝

The following letter appears in the *Bank-Note Reporter* of this week:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1870.

SIR: In reply to your letter, I have the honor to say that the 3 ₱ cent. certificates will be redeemed, under the act increasing the bank capital of the country, according to the date of their issue, as far as practicable.

The first three millions will comprise all the certificates of the denomination of $5,000, below and including No. 268,* and of the certificates of the denomination of $10,000, below and including No. 279.*

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

J. THOMPSON, Esq., First National Bank, New-York.

* It will be observed that these numbers embrace over four millions. A portion has already been redeemed. This reconciles the discrepancy. J. T.

The *Evening Post* thus refers to a mistaken name which appeared before the Police Courts last week:

"On Saturday a paragraph appeared in another column of the *Evening Post* saying that GEORGE H. GILBERT, No. 8 Wall-street, was before the Courts on the charge of having in his possession stolen or altered bonds of the United States. We make allusion to this to say that the person alluded to is not Mr. GEORGE H. GILBERT, of the banking firm of FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., who, it is unnecessary to say, is above the suspicion of being connected with any transaction not strictly honorable."

Earnings Des Moines Valley Railroad:

September, 1870	$85,848 26
September, 1869	75,832 25
Increase	$10,015 71

The *Mark Lane Express* of Sept. 26 says:

"The weather of the past week has been splendid, and, though Autumnal in its character, the midday temperature has been much raised. The previous rains had made field labor practicable, and farmers have been diligent to improve the favorable opportunity. The meadows have increased in verdure, though but slowly, from night frosts; yet some, who, despairing of doing better, made an early cut of grass, from the great price of hay, have machined off a scanty second crop, which, being cheaply done and light in weights, has every chance to be well made during the fine weather. It is well the crop in Ireland has been better, but its badliness is against free shipments here. Paris being now closely invested, and every town in France more or less affected by the war, our sources of foreign news were never so restricted; for, though the withdrawing of the French fleet from the Baltic and Black will reopen old channels of communication and commerce, we cannot expect that for a somewhat distant time. Old American stores arriving in plenty at New-York at the time when our supplies of new wheat, as well as foreign, were abundant, cable advices hence have further brought down prices; while the cleanness of the new samples, as compared with those of the previous harvest, would also have done so of all, with a demand from Holland and Belgium, our prices have generally improved fully 1s. per quarter; for, against our fair-quality crop we have the set-off this year of a diminished crop of 195,326 acres, which, at 2½ quarters to the acre, exceed the sum of 488,300 quarters. The waste and destruction of this Continental war in Alsace, Lorraine, Champagne, and the neighborhood of Paris, will be also a formidable count in the indictment against European plenty, and had it not been for this glorious sunshine, and to a small extent in Germany and Austria also partially, or been unable for harvest feed. Our anticipations, therefore, that we have about touched the lowest point, seem already partially justified, and though a general stagnation in commerce is against any sudden elastic movement, we still maintain the opinion that better prices are ahead.

The arrivals off the coast since Sept. 19 were 56 cargoes, of which 19 cargoes were Wheat, 32 Maize, 4 Barley and 1 Rye. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 19 cargoes in all, viz., Marianopoli and Berdiauski at 43s.; Ghirka at 38s. 6d.@40s. 6d.; Polish, 42s.; Red Winter, 50s.; Maize, 35 cargoes, at 28s.@32s.; Barley, 3 cargoes, at 24s.; Rye, 1 cargo, at 30s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 91,811 quarters, at 46s. 6d., against 87,573 quarters, at 50s. 5d. in 1869. The London averages were 48s. 2d. on 5,919 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 17, were 917,796 cwts. Wheat, and 88,946 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ALABAMA EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.

PROMPT PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD GUARANTEED by the State of Alabama.

See advertisement of above bonds in another column, showing plainly, and in detail, the many SUPERIOR *advantages of this road.*

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., and
STOUT & DICKINSON,
No. 25 Broad-st., New-York.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	6	E. India Goods, pkgs.	30
Beef, pkgs.	7	Oil-meal, bbls.	100
Beeswax, pkgs.	2,280	Hops, bales	221
Cotton, bales	760	Hides, No.	1,226
Cotton-seed, bags	250	Hides, bdls.	875
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	250	Leather, sides	6,602
Copper, bbls.	13	Resin, bbls.	256
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	436	Resin, pkgs.	1,050
Eggs, bbls.	1,400	Butter, pkgs.	2,054
Flour, barrels	17,810	Cheese, boxes	4,144
Corn-meal, bbls.	750	Tallow, pkgs.	92
Corn-meal, bags	597	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Wheat Flour, bags	152	Oil-cake, pkgs.	327
Wheat, bushels	153,707	Spirits, boxes	200
Corn, bushels	156,448	Tobacco, hhds.	265
Oats, bushels	176,494	Tobacco, brs. & cases	263
Rye, bushels	8,400	Whisky, bbls.	252
Malt, bushels	18,000	Whisky, hhds.	27
Barley, bushels	149,445	Moss, bales	19
Grass-seed, bushels	466	Spelter, slabs	694
Beans, bushels	213	Skins, casks	173
Peas, bushels	780		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—3,613 bales Cotton, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Apples, 43,300 bushels Wheat, 37 hhds. Tobacco, 485 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *British Lion*, for Havre—5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 1,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,020 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *A. Maddom*, for Hamburg—3,772 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand at $8 50@$7. Pearls have been inactive at $9 75 @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair request at steady rates; sales, 5,127 bags by the *Skjold*, and 4,512 bags by the *O. Blanchard*, on private terms. The receipts of Rio and Santos vessels now due, but not arrived, are put up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, have been 11,641 bags; sales, 18,938 bags; stock in private hands, 36,530 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 68,085 bags. Other descriptions have been quiet at unaltered figures; 800 pks. Java have been sold on private terms. We quote Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@18½c., in bond; native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 9c.@16c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savannilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c. gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted a shade cheaper, on a less active movement. Sales, since our last, 1,786 bales for early delivery, (of which 371 bales were to arrive,) including 732 bales to shippers, 916 bales to spinners, and 77 bales to speculators. Also, 4,950 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including 1,150 bales for October at 15⅜c.@15¼c.; 600 bales for November at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; 400 bales for December at 15⅛c.@15⅛c.; 400 bales for January at 15¼c.@15⅜c.; 1,700 bales, free on board at Savannah, 100 bales do. at Mobile, and 700 bales do. at New-Orleans on private terms.

Closing prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¾	13	13¼
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Good Middling	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛	17⅜

Movements of Cotton at this port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	2,740
Receipts last week	23,194
Receipts the preceding week	29,482
Receipts since Sept. 1	77,790
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	767,417
Receipts the preceding year	848,260
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	862,100
Exports since our last	3,812
Exports since Sept. 1	27,436
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,488,287
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	238,597
Estimated stock here	22,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate demand, as a rule, at somewhat irregular prices. The main inquiry has been for the lower grades for shipment, particularly for desirable lots of extra brands, which have been pretty freely sought, mostly on the basis of $5 50 ₱ bbl., but which have been in light stock, and held above the views of buyers. The dealings in other kinds have been wholly in a jobbing way, within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 20@$5 30, choice at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to good extra State at $5 40@$5 55, mainly at $5 50 for good, delivered; good to very choice do., $5 60@$6 25; good shipping extra Western at $5 80@$6 55; poor to good shipping brands round hoop extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 65 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@4 95
Sour Flour	4 75@5 35
Superfine State and Western	5 20@5 30
Extra State	5 40@6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	5 45@6 35
Extra Genesee	6 25@7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 45@6 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 70@7 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 20@5 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 40@6 75
Extra St. Louis, shipping brands	5 40@6 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@9 25
Southern Flour has been in moderate request at uniform rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 90@6 30 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 35@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra. ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 90@5 75 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 220 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate request at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 80 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 @$5 20 for Brandywine, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Southern, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour ranges from $3 70@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 00@6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 00@9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@5 30
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@25 25

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened rather stronger for sound Spring and Red and Amber Winter, with a fairly active inquiry reported for the export, though partly for milling. Toward the close, under freer offerings and other than strictly prime grades, and a slight advance in ocean freights, prices weakened a little, winding up at 1@2 cents ₱ bushel decline. There has been a moderate movement in Red and Amber Western, (Winter,) at from $1 30 for ordinary Illinois to $1 42 for fair and $1 45 for prime No. 1 Toledo and Chicago, ₱ bush. Wheat in car-lots of choice were reported as high as $1 39@$1 40 ₱ bushel. New No. 1 Spring has been pretty freely purchased at from $1 27½ for ordinary to $1 30 for strictly prime, ₱ bushel. No. 2 Spring has been in fair request at from $1 25@$1 28 for ordinary to choice new: $1 21@$1 22½, chiefly at $1 22 for sound, new and old, mixed; and $1 16@$1 18½ for steamer grades. No. 3 Spring has been very quiet at $1 02@$1 08 ₱ bushel. A few odd lots of rejected Spring changed hands at $1 02@$1 05 ₱ bushel. White Wheat has been dull as former figures. Sales reported since our last of 175,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 30@$1 45, Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 40, chiefly at $1 32@$1 35 for sair to prime Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28 for ordinary to choice new crop; $1 20@$1 18½ for soft and warm 60 prime steamer grades, and $1 12@$1 20 for sailing vessel. Milwaukee, the latter rate for choice Old, and $1 21@$1 21½ for sound new; sales of 175,000 bushels, including 100,000 steamer grades Chicago and Racine No. 3 Spring at $1 05; Rejected, and Mixed Spring at $1 02@$1 05 Red and Amber State at $1 20@$1 25; New Amber Western at $1 25@$1 28; White Southern nominally at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, opening a shade stronger in price, but closing rather less buoyantly. The bulk of the business has been in prime Mixed Western, closing at about $c. choice reported sold to a limited extent at 86c., and fair ordinary at 84c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported ₱ car for last of 40,000 bushel, at 87c. for choice to prime Mixed Western, closing at about 86c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 85c.@86c. for Yellow Western in store and afloat; 84c.@86c. for White do., and 80c.@82c. for Mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at 38@39c. Barley and Barley Malt have been inactive at 90@97c. Peas have been in moderate request at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ bushel. Rye is quiet at 95c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is dull at 60@65c. ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at about previous figures. New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c. @38c.; New Crop Cuba at 32c.@33c.; New-Orleans at 30c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	22c.@22½c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@23c.	23c.@23½c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	23c.@23½c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	23½@24c.
Porto Rico	—@—	27c.@28c.
English Islands	—@—	20c.@20½c.
New-Orleans	—@—	20c.@21c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light stock and wanted, chiefly by export buyers, at very firm prices. Tar has been quiet at old figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been again quoted higher, on a very light offering and fair call from buyers, on the basis of 42c.@43

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
DEBORAH—Leading characters by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Fanny Morant, Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson, Smith and Studley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Rittermans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Vining Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. M. D. BALLET, &c. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
146th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
63d-st., corner 6d-av.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition..... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum—
Two copies, one year..... 5
Ten copies, one year..... 20
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2
Five copies, one year..... 9
Ten copies, one year..... 16
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year..... 25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra 3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Tours dispatch says it is understood that a battle is imminent near Toury, the Germans having reappeared in force and a French Army having been sent to meet them. German hussars were recently attacked at Ablie by the treachery of the inhabitants, and the town was afterward burned by the Prussians. A Berlin dispatch says Marshal BAZAINE is endeavoring to open a path into Belgium. *La Liberté* says several sorties have been made by the French, and the Prussian dispatches are silent on affairs at Metz in consequence. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, is reported on the same authority to have left Metz sick of typhus fever, and gone to Verrières.

M. GAMBETTA, in his proclamation to the French people of the Departments, a portion of which we printed yesterday, says Paris presents the spectacle of two millions of men forgetting their differences to oppose the invader. The revolution found Paris without arms; 560,000 men are now under arms within her walls. The foundries cast cannon; the women make a million of cartridges daily; each battalion of the Garde Nationale has two *mitrailleuses* and field pieces prepared for sorties; the forts are manned by marines; the walls, on the 4th of September, had only 500 cannon, now they have 3,800, with 400 rounds for each. In this view what Paris expects the Departments to do is to resist torpor and panic; to make the war one of occupation, and, with the Winter rains as allies, France will not lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million of men. The energy of M. GAMBETTA in the administration of the War Department of France is spoken of as likely to give a new direction to military affairs, and in conjunction with the influence of GARIBALDI in stirring up the demoralized French, to retrieve the bad fortune which has hitherto attended the French arms. GARIBALDI announced yesterday in Tours that he was to have command of all the volunteers in the French Army. He paid a tribute to the valor of volunteers, and expressed the conviction that the invader would soon be driven from France.

Some doubt is cast upon the authenticity of the proclamation said to have been issued by the Paris Government relating to the adjournment of the elections, and the silence of M. GAMBETTA on the subject is construed as confirming the doubt. Orleanist and Legitimist journals condemn the adjournment of the elections, while all others commend the measure. NAPOLEON'S Secretary, M. CARTI, denies that he signed the note about Belgium, or that the Emperor ever dictated such language to him. He also pronounces the "Wilhelmshoehe manifesto" spurious.

A Colonel of Engineers in the British Army gives it as his opinion in the London *Times* of yesterday that there are but two modes of reducing Paris—the slow, but sure, blockade, and the quick, but barbarous, bombardment. The Prussians are pushing their works so as to cover Auteuil, Passy, Grenella and other parts of Paris. A bombardment with heavy guns will soon begin at Pfalsbourg. Sorties are made daily from Metz, demanding the utmost vigilance of the Germans. They have removed their commissariat to avert capture.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The reported movement of Russians toward the Turkish frontier is now officially denied.... It is stated that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF demands the removal of the prohibition against Russian war-vessels in the Black Sea.....The steam-ship *Nebraska*, which arrived in England a few days ago, came to port in a sinking condition. The bark *Progress*, lately reported aground, is a total loss.

GENERAL.

DANIEL C. BURDICK has been a second time convicted of the murder of a colored man named H. H. BAKER, at Little Valley, N. Y., and remanded for sentence.

FRANK MORAN was knocked down, robbed, and thrown over Chelsea Bridge, near Boston, by FRANK LOWRY, on Sunday morning.

A fire occurred at Holliston, Mass., on Sunday last, destroying buildings valued at $20,000. On the same day a fire at Charlestown, Mass., destroyed stables and small tenement-houses valued at $10,000.

In the case of Miss BARSTOW, the school-teacher stoned to death by four of her pupils, at Canton, Mass., the Coroner's jury have rendered a verdict of death from disease accelerated by the assault made upon her.

The Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., and the Newburyport Veteran Artillery are to reach this City on a visit on Thursday morning.

The latest Chinese advices report all quiet at Pekin and Tien-tsin.

The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District of North Carolina refuses to send a bill of indictment to the Grand Jury against the persons arrested for complicity in the murder of Senator STEPHENS.

The Georgia Senate yesterday passed a resolution inviting President GRANT to visit the State Fair.

The German societies of Washington inaugurated their annual festivities yesterday. An equestrian statue of President GRANT and a bust of Baron STEUBEN were dedicated in the Park.

The special Indian Commissioners at Fort Laramie have just finished a three days' talk with RED CLOUD, MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES, ROMAN NOSE, and other prominent chieftains, and think that a permanent peace may be maintained with the powerful tribes of the North.

One of the features of the Fair just closed at San Pedro, Texas, was a horse-race of sixty miles inside of three hours.

The funeral of CORNELIUS WENDELL, who died at Northampton, Mass., on Sunday, takes place at Washington this afternoon.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has decided that the claim for the reward of $30,000 for the capture of the assassin of President LINCOLN is invalid.

Attorney-General AKERMAN has returned to Washington, greatly improved in health.

Two men were shot and killed at Baxter, Kansas, on the 6th inst., by the accidental discharge of a gun.

A. L. WILCOX, an agent of J. B. FORD & CO., of this City, accidentally shot himself at Peoria, Ill., on Saturday last.

SAUNDERS D. BRUCE and HAMILTON D. BUSBY, editors and proprietors of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, pleaded guilty to an indictment for publishing a libel against GEORGE WILKES, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM. Sentence was deferred.

More Erie Roguery.

Today three directors of the Erie Railroad are to be elected. We need not say that the ceremony of election will be a fraud. The very hour and place of meeting are kept secret. By law, the shareholders ought to be allowed thirty days before the meeting in which to examine the books. During that time the books are supposed to be opened for inspection, and closed for transfer. But the provisions of the law have been most disgracefully broken. No one outside the Fisk clique has been allowed to look at the books. The agent of the foreign shareholders, representing about two-thirds of the stock, in vain applied for permission to inspect them. A peremptory mandamus was applied for, but Judge BARNARD kindly offered to put the case on his calendar, to be heard in fourteen days from that time—long after the meeting for electing the three directors had taken place. By this piece of jugglery the clear rights of the shareholders have been violated, and another shameful outrage has been committed.

Although the books have been closed to the honest stockholders, it is said that they have been opened to some purpose by the Fisk gang. Stock to a large amount has been transferred—probably the 60,000 shares stolen from Mr. BURT have been registered in other names. It seems impossible that such proceedings as these can stand good in law—but "law" is an unmeaning word to the clique which has managed to seize the profits of the Erie road. We only hope that Mr. JOHN SWANN, the solicitor who has come here to defend the interests of the foreign shareholders, will stick to his work until he has compelled FISK and his confederates to make some restitution. The task will be a hard one—but it is quite as hard to believe that these iniquities can go on forever, and that public opinion will not become too powerful for the corrupt Erie directors, and their equally corrupt Judiciary, to resist.

The Paradise of Roosters.

There is a familiar military movement known as marking time without advancing. Anybody who wants to see a similar process conducted with pickaxes and spades, has only to inspect during the usual working hours of the day, the labors of a body of the "Ring's" political friends amid the chaos of the City Hall Park. Here may be seen a few scores of naturalized citizens, whose term of residence varies from three months upward, engaged in an honest endeavor to distribute one day's work over six weeks. Poets and philosophers have complained since remote times, that art is long and time is short. The City workmen find that time is long and work is short. The most indifferent on-looker will be surprised to find how little a spade may, by judicious management, be made to carry. The amount of energy that may be expended by eight men in retarding each other's efforts to fill a cart, will dawn upon the reflective lounger by the City Hall, like a new revelation in natural philosophy. There are men wielding pick-axes, who tap the ground gently, as if it were hallowed, and who gaze long and earnestly at the impression they make as if they expected to find among the dust some of the Bowery pennies, which, according to the *World*, were stolen by Mr. TWEED some little time ago. Other men follow up their companions with spades, touching the earth as gingerly as if they were afraid of hurting it, and who stop every few seconds, as if to muse over the dimensions of finding space, within the circumscribed limits before them, to make even an appearance of working between now and election day. Against any such difficulty there is a space reserved which is at present sacred to broken tar barrels and formless chaos generally, but in parts of which poultice pavements have been already laid down, only to be torn up again, and which will doubtless form the theatre of similar invaluable experiments for some weeks to come.

Mr. TWEED has not exactly carried out the happy idea of Artemus Ward to save jealousies by making his regiment all Colonels, but he and his accomplices have officered their industrial brigade in a very profuse manner. The gravity with which the overseers severally consult their allotted half dozen of laborers is quite equal to the shake of Lord BURLEIGH'S head, reproduced in the *Ortho*. Now and then an emissary from head-quarters may be seen hurrying across the Park with a mysterious roll of drawing paper, carefully encased in a black wrapper, which might be supposed to contain the plan of the completed work, were it not that it is never by any chance opened out, and that its bearer disappears mysteriously at one side of the inclosure, only to reappear shortly afterward, to repeat the pantomime, at another. *Falstaff's* celebrated Coventry Regiment was not selected with greater judgment than are the men assigned to the several departments of the great industrial effort in front of the City Hall. The subordinates of the Chief Commissioner of Works know the requirements of the situation too well to organize their force with a view to getting the work quickly finished. Election day, with its varied necessities, will find each of these patriots resolved to record at least five votes for HOFFMAN, and the glorious régime that gives a fair day's wage for no appreciable day's work. Hot-headed youth might find it difficult to dally with the spade as judiciously as is necessary—this implement is accordingly intrusted to men of years and discretion, scant of breath and somewhat burdened with flesh. The active striplings whose services may be required to do a little timely "mashing" next November, are, meanwhile, detailed to the business of watering the young firs that have been planted to symbolize the perennial verdancy of the community that tolerates the existence of the Tammany Ring.

At stated intervals during the day, the working corps is ranged in line, and the process of calling the roll is gone through. We have been unable to discover the cause of so much solicitude lest any of the precious gang should be straying beyond the charmed precincts of the Park. Careful attention, however, might reveal the fact that the frequent repetition of the ceremony is intended to familiarize the employes of Mr. TWEED with the various aliases they are expected to be shortly able to answer to. "Learn not to labor, but to loaf," ought to be the motto adopted in the Department of Public Works. The shining example which it presents of a successful application of this principle cannot fail to add another to its many claims to public remembrance, and ought to help to bring out in stronger relief some items of the price we pay for our existing City Government.

Horse-Racing.

The Merry Monarch, who said many witty things and did so few wise ones, deserves some popular gratitude for a piece of sagacity for which he seldom gets credit. He imported Barbs and Turkish stallions, and to these, crossed by the Darley's and Godolphin Arabian, is to be traced to this day the best racing blood of Europe. Did the benefits of racing end with the turf, some might hesitate to pronounce this an unmixed good. For the turf has its dark as well as its light side, and there are not a few families which associate it with all that is most disastrous in their history. But as all save neophytes know, care in producing racing stock is attended with advantages so considerable as to become even national in their importance. The cross of the thoroughbred with an animal of humbler extraction results in all that is most prized in the hunter, the charger, and the roadster. Thus for cavalry and the field, for exercise, pleasure, or hard work, the pure strain of the racer comes in play for the most valuable purposes.

It is probable that of the thousands who will flock to Jerome Park this morning, comparatively few take into consideration the fact that there is really a value in the amusement they go to see apart from its obvious recommendations. Yet the fact is at once incontrovertible, and a substantial reply to those who regard horse-racing only as a means of dissipation and excitement. This consideration should certainly increase public gratitude toward those gentlemen who, at weighty expense and infinite pains, are doing so much to advance the position of the American turf, by improving breeds of horses, and adding in every possible way to the éclat and respectability of the Jockey Club meetings. Much has been done in the United States in this direction, but a great deal yet remains to be done. The improvement of the horse has been going on in Great Britain for centuries, while here it can hardly be estimated by two brief generations. When the animal was unknown in America—for although an inhabitant of the country in the post pliocene period, the natives first discovered by Europeans could not boast of horses—he had flourished in the Old World from time immemorial. In this, as in many other directions, we are called upon, in order to get abreast of civilization elsewhere, to work with extraordinary energy and swiftness. To compass so desirable an end, gentlemen like Messrs. JEROME, SANFORD, CAMERON, LAMBARD, BELMONT and others, have devoted remarkable zeal and liberality, and the community at large is indebted to them for the extent to which, through their efforts, the object has been accomplished. The warrior's charger and the lady's palfrey of the future will not alone be the better for such pains; the improvement will spread in every direction, and in the end confer a national advantage.

Thus, when the banners of the Jockey Club are flung to the breeze, and beauty and fashion adorn Jerome Park, we are not to reckon the pleasure of a day as the sole end and purport of the gathering. The meetings are simply tokens of what is being done—very delightful in their way, but still promises of achievement rather than achievement themselves. And from this point of view, and divested as these meetings are of the gross signs of vice so frequent in general at race-courses, even the fastidious can see in the holidays at Jerome Park much to approve as well as to enjoy. The experiment has, at all events, been fairly tried there—and we are bound to add with undeniable success—to present a sport which is incident to the development and elevation of the noblest animal in the service of man, in a manner nowhere excelled, and with surroundings to which not even the most sensitive lady can object. A similar attempt has been previously made with the better class of our theatres, and with like success. Both amusements have long had the misfortune to be confounded with sinister, but, as the event has shown, by no means inseparable surroundings. Formerly many good people utterly condemned the theatre, or could only grudgingly admit of it that

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,"

but the distinction between use and abuse, between art and its parasites, is now generally recognized. It is pleasant to recognize in the exhilarating scenes passing before our eyes at Jerome Park, evidence of a reform of the Turf, as salutary and as suggestive of a proper discrimination as that which we have already welcomed in the stage.

The Cell of Little-Ease.

Iron cages for the confinement of offenders were long ago included among the favorite devices of human cruelty. It was a freak of an amiable French monarch to suspend these edifices, when they held especially obnoxious criminals, from the battlements of some castle, leaving the occupant to perish slowly and miserably of starvation and exposure. When the Faubourg St. Antoine hurled itself through and over the Bastile, more than one such relic of feudal ferocity was brought to light. And only a few years ago, there was said to have been released, in Russia, an abject wretch, who, for a quarter of a century, had been confined in such a cage so contracted as to permit only two steps in any direction. He had been thrust into it to gratify an angry whim of a former Czar, and then forgotten. When restored to liberty, his movements had become automatic. He could make no more than two steps forward and backward, and very soon his miserable existence came to an end.

Although these instances of cruelty to prisoners are well authenticated, to us, looking back at them from the gentler civilization of the present, it seems hard to believe that such things could have been. Our neighboring State of Connecticut, however, rejoices in prison officials who appear to be made of sterner stuff, and who, not only believe in, but admire and strive to imitate the practices of mediæval tyranny. According to the statement of Mr. HYDE, one of the counsel assigned to the murderer WILSON, that criminal, since his conviction, has been incarcerated in a veritable cage—a cage which would have satisfied the most relentless despot of history. It is constructed of boiler-iron, we are told, "six or eight feet long and about four feet wide." In it "there is no furniture except a sheet-iron bedstead. The cell is raised from the floor so that a bucket can be passed under it and removed without opening the doors, there being a hole in the bottom of the cell." Apparently there is in this arrangement an absence of luxury if not of comfort, which might content the sternest jailer. But Connecticut discipline is of an uncompromising sort. Solitude and darkness are added to the penitential resources of the Hartford cage. "It is in that part of the prison where no one ever passes, except when a keeper goes there to feed a prisoner." And it has "two grated doors—fine gates which shut out much of the light that comes into the hall." So judicious is this arrangement of grates that "it is about like twilight in the cell at mid-day; a man with good eyes and large print before him might be able to read." As it is part of the prison discipline, however, not to give the prisoner anything to read, this is not important. In this agreeable retreat, "the filth and stench" of which, this impartial witness tells us, "are unendurable,"—"so disgusting, in fact, that WILSON, since entering it, has been unable to swallow a morsel of food or a drop of water," the State of Connecticut leaves its convicts to prepare themselves as best they may for death. And as if these humanities were not sufficient, this particular murderer, having had his feet amputated at the instep, was further persuaded to devotion and resignation by being deprived of his shoes, without which he was unable to walk.

It is not mentioned whether the Connecticut State Prison officials regard the thumb-screw and the rack as essential adjuncts of a modern penitentiary system. The use of these ingenious appliances is not altogether unfamiliar to our nineteenth century civilization. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has not yet had time to grow old since Giles Corey suffered the *peine forte et dure*, as we read in Mr. LONGFELLOW'S curious poem. And it may be that in Connecticut, most conservative of States, there is still cherished a secret affection for the rude and untempered practices of our ancestors. At least the shower-bath and the straight-jacket, we may be sure, are not unknown in this Hartford Newgate. And we should not be greatly surprised to learn that in this backward march of enlightenment it had been resolved to spare the public, in WILSON'S case, the vulgarity of hanging, and to break him on the wheel or burn him at the stake in true mediæval fashion. Or still better, why not have him torn in pieces by wild horses, like DAMIENS—a spectacle for gods and men. It would certainly be not much crueler than death by slow starvation in a dark dungeon.

The Murder of a School Teacher.

The epidemic of youthful crime continues. On Wednesday a young lady, the teacher of a district school at Canton, Mass., was murdered by her pupils. Four lads, between the age of nine and thirteen, lay in wait for her while she was on her way home to dinner, and deliberately stoned her to death. "One of the missiles," we are told, "the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck, just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger." Upon this, her dastardly young assailants proclaimed her to be drunk. The unfortunate girl managed to drag herself to her home, where she told what had happened. "Those awful boys," she said, with a convulsive shudder, "have been stoning me." The next day she died. Her physicians say that an old disease was brought to a climax by the inhuman assault thus made upon her, and that it was the cause of her death. In law, this fact may mitigate the responsibility of Miss BARSTOW'S murderers, but it cannot do so in a moral point of view. When we come to look into the provocation for this crime, there seems less and less excuse for the young miscreants. There was surely never a case of more bitter vengeance for a light offence. The school, it seems, had been hard to manage, but Miss BARSTOW'S predecessor happily was a "robust woman," and so carried things on "with a measure of success." This means, we suppose, that the gentle youths, her pupils, were afraid of her. They, perhaps, apprehended that if they threw stones at her they might get the worst of it. At any rate, the difference between the two women was quickly seen and taken advantage of. On Wednesday, at the noon recess, Miss BARSTOW "rung in" the scholars as usual. Some of them refused to return. The teacher then shut out the delinquents. This seems a mild form of punishment, since at worst it need only cut off the afternoon's tuition, a deprivation of which youths of the manifest stamp of Miss BARSTOW'S pupils do not in general complain. Determined, however, on mischief at any cost, the excluded lads began to throw stones through the windows. This wrought destruction, but no harm to life or limb, so that they raged about unsatisfied. An opportunity to repair the omission soon presented itself. Miss BARSTOW started for home, and thus put herself in the power of her enemies, and the merciless way in which they dealt with her has already been recorded.

It is dangerous and unfair to generalize against whole bodies of individuals because of the misbehavior of part of their number and the rule applies to boys as well as to men. But the public do not need to be told that the list of crimes committed by boys has of late alarmingly increased. To assert that there is something radically wrong in the training of youths, or of large classes of them, in different parts of the country, might be to go too far. Yet it is not easy to account on any other hypothesis for a frightful amount of wrong-doing, greater, we believe, than has ever been recorded of our younger population. It threatens to become one of the gravest social difficulties of the future. When several murders are committed by lads under fourteen within a week, it is not extravagant to call the fact alarming, or unreasonable to urge special investigation, and, if possible, special remedies.

The Democrats and the Election Law.

It is difficult to imagine a greater insult to every respectable man in this City than is implied by the *World's* comments upon the new Election law. That journal would have it believed that honest voters forget the history of those stupendous naturalization and ballot-box frauds, by which their suffrages have in past years been rendered nugatory. Or, worse still, it would make it appear that the City could go on for ever seeing elections turned into a farce for the benefit of a few corrupt politicians. In 1868, there were registered 168,000 persons as voters, and everyone knew perfectly well that the registration was a deliberate and wicked imposture, and that it would be supplemented by repeating at the polls of the most flagrant and shameless description. By means like these, and these alone, the State was denied representation in the Electoral count for President and Vice-President, or, what is the same thing, was represented falsely. So, too, with the Governorship. Mr. HOFFMAN took his seat at Albany in defiance of the popular will of the State, and by virtue of ballots representing voters who had no existence. Such acts as these could not be perpetually repeated, unless indeed we were prepared to abandon representative government altogether.

The conspiracies organized against honest elections became more and more daring, and at last a stringent remedy was demanded. The law of Congress now in force was the practical reply to thousands of wronged and defrauded voters all over our disgraced State. Congress had no alternative but to pass this law. Nor can the Government avoid its plain duty in seeing that the measure is properly enforced. The United States authorities know, as well as everybody else, that without this protection the frauds of former years will assuredly be perpetrated again. Now the law requires that one citizen from each political party shall attend at each place of registration and of polling, such persons to be appointed by the Judge of the United States Court having jurisdiction at that place. They are to watch the proceedings, put their signatures to the register when it is completed, and to the certificate of votes cast, so that they may identify both; and they are, further, to append any remarks they please. Plainly stated, they will be there to watch the proceedings on the part of the people, and to report such facts as may be found proper for the basis of prosecutions against rogues and vagabonds. The United States Marshals are well aware that to station a couple of honest men at the polling or registry stations without protection would be worse than absurd. What stronger proof of this could be afforded than is to be found in the threats of armed violence on election day, which are distinctly thrown out by the *World*?

But the very proposal to protect honest voters at the polls alarms the *World* and its party. They see that the measures now on foot will keep off thousands of repeaters and fraudulent applicants for naturalization, whose votes are absolutely essential to success. They know that the Democratic majority of other days will be impossible, if the Congressional law is properly enforced. No wonder, then, that the worst classes in the community are invited to "protect their rights." And there is another ground for panic among the Tammany Democracy. A combination such as that of the Young Democracy must seriously endanger the success of the ticket, even were the Federal Government disposed to let its duty go unfulfilled. But when it is found that the electors of New-York are to be protected in the exercise of their rights as citizens, and that a wing of the Democratic Party is determined to "spot" repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, we need not wonder that the Ring organs should howl at the prospect. It remains, however, for the Republican leaders to take every proper step toward the enforcement of the Congressional law. If they neglect their duty, the Ring will be pretty sure to take a quick advantage of their folly.

The Death of Superintendent Jourdan.

The news of Mr. JOURDAN'S death will cause deep and general regret, not only within the limits of our own City, but wherever true and honest worth finds appreciators. Wherever his name was known it was respected, except by the outlaws whom it was his duty to hunt down. To say that he had no enemies, apart from the openly criminal classes, would be to say that which is not strictly true—for what man could occupy his position and not have opponents? But it may be said, in all honesty, that no man hated him or desired his downfall. Even the wicked Tammany Ring, whose leaders quarreled with him when they found that he was not pliable enough for their purposes, soon admitted his ability, and to Superintendent JOURDAN belongs the credit of being one of the few public officers who ever successfully resisted their demands.

His career was a singularly successful one, and his record was without a single blemish. Entering the Police force of New-York fifteen years ago, as a patrolman, he gradually worked his way upward, through the posts of Sergeant and Captain, until at last the untiring efforts of years were rewarded by the acquirement of the highest office in the Department. For the position of Superintendent he was eminently gifted. Very early in his police experience he developed the peculiar characteristics which afterward stamped him as one of the ablest detective officers in the United States. Keen-sighted, ready-witted and never forgetful, he followed his cases to a sure conclusion, in the speediest time possible. He never forgot either a face or a fact. Starting upon a scent, he rarely failed to find his man, and even when he did fail it was safe to conclude that no other man, under the same circumstances, could have done any better than he. The profound knowledge of criminals and their habits which he acquired in the detective service, were exceedingly valuable to him in his new place, and this fact, added to his well-known heroism and tenacity of purpose, made him the terror of evil-doers everywhere.

That he was an indefatigable worker, nobody requires to be told. It was a fact patent to every one who came in contact with him. Indeed, it was a fault with him that he worked too hard. Early and late he was in his place—day after day, and that oftentimes when he ought to have been at home in bed. Why the Commissioners never recognized these merits, it is hard to understand; but to us it seems altogether likely that if he had been permitted a three months' holiday when the first signs of illness appeared, he would have been alive today, and for many years to come. As it was, his mind was overburdened with the cares of office, and he has met with a premature death. The perplexities of the Nathan murder were sufficient, without anything else, to have overcome a man so conscientious as he; but when to that and a thousand other legitimate burdens were added his troubles with the "Ring," the only wonder is that he lived as long as he did. The pride that he felt in his work kept him at his post almost until the hour of his dissolution, nor did he succumb until he was compelled by the fatal disease which attacked him.

That he never compromised with thieves is the testimony of not only the Police Commissioners, but of every one familiar with his history. Had he been willing to sacrifice his scruples on that point, he might perhaps have made his post easier, and been more popular with the men who placed him where he finished his labors. Well might the Board "resolve" that they "had lost an honest and generous friend, the Department an invaluable servant, and the community at large an efficient and experienced Police protector." May his successor be as true a man, and as fearless an officer.

The full text of Count BISMARCK'S dispatches to the foreign representatives of the North German Confederation is replete with very characteristic suggestions. The writer accepts it as an inevitable necessity that Germany must hold herself prepared, at the conclusion of the present war, "not for a lasting peace, but for a renewed attack on the part of France at an early day." Once this axiom is conceded, the conclusion follows, as a matter of course, that the offensive capabilities of France must be weakened by rectification of frontier and otherwise, in order to secure the safety of Germany and the peace of Europe. Count BISMARCK has disclaimed any hostility to the French Republic. This does not, however, prevent him from assuming that a popular government will be as aggressive as a personal one, nor does it prevent him citing in a tone of regret the demeanor of the Holy Alliance, which he characterizes as a guarantee erected "against the same French passions and for the general peace." Lovers of freedom have been accustomed to regard this precious league as a conspiracy of crowned heads against the liberties of mankind. Count BISMARCK'S ideal of a free State is evidently one where liberty is tempered by divinely instituted rulers.

There is a wonderful sameness in the type of Democratic misrule. In New-York we have all its characteristic abuses in full bloom. In Delaware they are being rapidly developed after the same pattern. According to the testimony of independent Democrats there, a clique controls the nominations. There are people who aim at practically subverting the principle that no man can have a life tenure of office. A newspaper is subsidized to do the dirty work of defending the Delaware "Ring," and a most unscrupulous system of terrorism is employed to subdue those members of the party who choose to think for themselves. The contagion of a great example is catching. There seems really to be a prospect that the Tammany Ring may have a rival which, after some years of consistent swindling, may earn the title to a scarcely less exalted pedestal of political infamy.

We agree with the sentiment expressed by Rev. Dr. FERRIS, at the meeting of the Methodist Preachers' Association yesterday, that "to supervise the morals of politics is the greatest thing which can be done at present." Acting under this conviction, we have been lately devoting special attention to the exposure of "the corruption and wrong-doing" of the existence of which the speaker complained. To those who find our strictures on the Tammany Ring too severe, we commend the opinion of Rev. Dr. CURRY, expressed at the same meeting, that, "as a party, the moral character of the Democracy has gone beyond political redemption, and is sunk in infamy." In common with the Political Reform Party of the Methodist Church, we have a crusade to wage against "corruption, bribery, and immorality." Will the clergymen who, at the meeting in question, eloquently seconded our efforts in this direction, follow up the war by speaking as plainly to their flocks regarding the obligation that rests upon every Christian citizen to assail, in so far as it lies in his power, the festering sore of corruption and robbery that is eating into the vitals of this great City?

GARIBALDI has done things with untrained volunteers that made the world wonder. He goes to France to repeat the experiment. In Naples and Lombardy they fought for national unity; in Touraine the battle will be practically for national existence. The spirit ought, therefore, to be the more indomitable, as the cause is so much the more desperate. There is this difference, however—the Italians had not the Prussians to fight, or between the Alps and the Adriatic there might still have been half a dozen of kingdoms. If the lustre of GARIBALDI'S earlier successes has now somewhat paled, he still wields the potent magic of a great name, and the potent influence of a man whose patriotism has been as pure as his motives have been disinterested—who, in his simple, straightforward honesty and self-sacrificing bravery, is one of the few soldiers of modern times to whom we can apply the epithet bestowed on BAYARD, "*Un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*"

We entered a plea the other day for the inhabitants of the devastated valleys of Virginia. We give a place today to Dr. BELLOWS' eloquent appeal on behalf of the sick, the wounded, and the destitute created by the battle-fields of Europe. The precedent of the substantial relief sent to a famishing peasantry in Ireland is well recalled at a juncture like the present. Let the work be efficiently organized, and we answer for it that the ship which Dr. BELLOWS wishes to see freighted with food and sanitary stores will be as quickly provisioned as were her predecessors in the terrible years of the Irish potato blight.

The conflict of authorities about the probable duration of the siege of Paris would, were the subject less grave, be somewhat amusing. The city is reported to be provisioned for dates varying from six weeks to six months. At one time the populace are said to be united as one man, at another they are mutinous and display socialistic proclivities. The difficulties of the siege, according to one professional critic, are insuperable, according to another they are purely imaginary. In the midst of this the Prussian batteries are being quietly brought to bear upon the south and south-west of the capital, and a good many knotty points may be shortly solved by two days of steady bombardment.

Lyceum of Natural History—The Chemical Section.

The chemical section of the Lyceum of Natural History held a meeting last evening, at No. 64 Madison-avenue, Prof. J. S. NEWBERRY in the chair. A specimen of magnetic iron was exhibited which had been taken from the mountains of the far West, and it was stated that in the range of mountains traversing our Western territory, especially that portion known as the Black Hills, this ore abounds, and the probabilities are that fuel and iron will never be wanting in that region.

A specimen of iron ore was also exhibited from the region of York, Penn., which was pronounced equal to the iron ores of Pennsylvania used in the manufacture of steel. The mode of producing steel from this cadoras ore was stated to be by melting down twenty per cent. of it with pig iron, which, on experiment, had produced a very fine specimen of steel.

Prof. MORTON exhibited some photographs of a solar plane taken through the spectroscope, and said to be the result of the first attempt of the kind.

Prof. C. A. SEELY read a paper on liquids suitable for ice-machines. Before proceeding to the main subject of his paper, the Professor called attention to a chemical fact, that ordinary gun-cotton can be dissolved in camphor, and from it a very excellent species or imitation of ivory can be produced. So perfect is this imitation, that expert billiard-players have pronounced it superior. There was some danger in compressing the wet mass of camphor and cotton in order to produce this imitation of ivory, as when pressed, the application of camphor vapors was liable to cause the compressed mass to explode. On the subject of liquids suitable for ice-machines, the Professor said: Though ether was the first invention, yet it required too large a pump. Ammonia was too volatile, and requires pumps which need to be too closely packed. Between these two are many substances, some of which would answer better than either, but which have not yet been brought before the public, and will form a subject worthy of the attention of those interested in the production of ice-machines of the most effective structure.

Prof. O. LOEW read a paper on the question of the existence of Antozone.

Prof. HENRY WURTZ also read a note on the chemical geogony of silica, tracing its migrations throughout the kingdom of life.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Cambria and Dauntless Match Postponed until Today.

Yesterday morning, the steamer *Seth Low* left the foot of Christopher-street, shor ly after 7 A. M., having on board a select party of gentlemen. On arriving at Staten Island they found that the *Cambria* had got under weigh, and after giving a tow-line to the *Dauntless*, they started for Sandy Hook. They came alongside the *Cambria* off the Narrows, and taking her in tow, proceeded outside the Hook. After proceeding a short distance toward the Light-ship, and finding there was no prospect of any breeze, the *Seth Low* turned round and towed both yachts down to the Horse Shoe, where the *Cambria* let go her anchor. It was then mutually agreed to postpone the race until today, providing there is an eight or ten knot breeze. If the weather was not favorable the race will take place on Friday. Mr. BENNETT had a large party of guests on board the *Dauntless*, including AUGUST BELMONT, Mayor HALL, Judge BEDFORD, CHARLES LONGFELLOW and several others. The *Dauntless* was towed back to Staten Island, where she anchored, and the guests of Mr. BENNETT came on board the *Seth Low* and were taken to New-York. If there is sufficient wind Alderman JEROME, who will sail in the *Cambria*, has arranged to start this morning in the *Seth Low* at 7½. The *Cambria* and *Sappho* race is fixed for Wednesday.

POLITICAL.

THE RING DOOMED.

Judge Ledwith Nominated for Mayor.

CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Largest Gathering of the Campaign.

Perfect Harmony and Unbounded Enthusiasm—Ledwith Nominated by Acclamation—A Candidate who can Beat the Ring and who Cannot be Bought—A Man Whom Every Honest Citizen can Vote For—A Chance to Redeem the City.

The County Convention of the Young Democracy, or City reform party, was held at Apollo Hall, in Twenty-eighth-street, last evening, and was, by all odds, the largest and most enthusiastic political gathering that has assembled in this City during the campaign. Over 3,000 delegates answered to their names, and in addition to the delegates every available space in the large hall was crammed with friends of the cause.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. JOSEPH BLOOMENTHAL, who said that this reform movement had sprung into existence almost within one month, and had already grown to the proportions that are now intrenched here. The people of this City seemed almost by intuition to take hold of the movement. The men he saw before him came from the people, they represented the people, and they knew that the wish of the people above all things else at this moment, was the destruction of the corrupt, the infamous and the abandoned "Ring" that now ruled the City. [Applause.] The people indorsed this movement and they expect of each one present that he would perform his entire duty here to-night. He believed they would so perform their duty that the people would indorse the ticket which should be nominated here to-night, and elect it in November. In conclusion he nominated for Chairman of the Convention, WM. C. BARRETT, Esq., which was accepted with applause and Mr. BARRETT was unanimously called to the chair.

REMARKS OF MR. BARRETT.

Mr. BARRETT, on taking the chair, was greeted with prolonged cheers. After returning thanks for the honor, he said that every man having an interest in an honest Municipal Government must be gratified to see such a large body of intelligent, industrious, and wealthy citizens as were assembled here to-night. The public was now aroused from years of slumber. Those who, like himself, had for years passively submitted to the dictation of a few self-constituted leaders of the Democratic Party in this City, were now resolved to break the bonds that had bound them, and to assert their manhood. [Applause.] He would not desire to wound the feelings of any man with whom he had associated for years. Though an old member of Tammany Hall, he now rejoiced that he was free from it, or at least from the Ring that ruled it. They did not fight against Tammany Hall, but against the men who control that institution, and who had led the masses of the Democratic Party of this City by the nose for their own personal aggrandizement. [Applause.] The time was never so opportune for breaking up this tyrannical "Ring" as now. Every man, of course, had his preferences for particular candidates. He had his; but on this occasion he would bury preferences and go in for principle. [Great applause.] He hoped that harmony and good feeling would prevail in this Convention, and in conclusion he would tell them an anecdote: An Irish drummer-boy escaped from the Irish volunteers and was arrested in the English camp as a spy. The English officer would not believe his statement that he was an Irish drummer, and in order to test it he sent for a drum, and asked him to beat a march. The boy beat the march, but still the English officer was not satisfied, and asked him to beat a retreat. "Beat a retreat!" said the boy; "I don't know what it is; the Irish volunteers never retreat." [Great applause.] So would it be with the Young Democracy. He believed from his heart that they should be victorious at the coming election; but should defeat overtake them, they would buckle on the armor again and prepare for a glorious triumph in the future. [Applause.]

CALLING THE ROLL OF DELEGATES.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, JACQUES SCHMIDT and WM. H. ROONEY were appointed Secretaries, and proceeded to call the roll of delegates. About 2,100 delegates answered to their names.

NOMINATION OF MAYOR.

Gen. SPINOLA then moved that the rules of the last Assembly be adopted as the rules of the Convention.

The Chairman and others suggested that there was such harmony among the delegates that they thought no parliamentary rules would be necessary. The Convention applauded this suggestion, and Mr. FRANCIS B. EWRING, of the Seventeenth Ward, moved that they proceed to nominate a candidate for Mayor, and he named THOMAS A. LEDWITH for that office. [Tremendous applause.]

HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., seconded the nomination in a glowing eulogy of the high character, incorruptible integrity, and faithful public service of Mr. LEDWITH, which was received with repeated applause. The Ring, he said, in conclusion, had circulated the report that the Reform Democracy were breaking to pieces; that all the leaders had been bought up. Now, with regard to Mr. LEDWITH, there was one very important obstacle to any such proceeding, and that was that there was not money enough on the continent of America to buy him. [Tremendous applause.] He moved, therefore, that THOMAS A. LEDWITH be nominated as the candidate of this Convention for Mayor, and that the nomination be made by acclamation. [Great applause.]

The Chairman put the motion, which was responded to by one unanimous "Aye," and the entire Convention then rose and gave three rousing cheers for the nominee. Not a dissenting voice or whisper was heard in the entire assembly, and the most unbounded enthusiasm animated the entire audience.

THE CANDIDATE SENT FOR.

On motion of Hon JOHN FOX, a committee of one from each ward was appointed by the Chair to wait upon Mr. LEDWITH and inform him of his nomination.

THE REST OF THE TICKET.

A motion was then made and adopted that the nomination of the balance of the ticket for county officers be postponed to Friday night next.

The following gentlemen were selected by the different ward delegations, to consult together and agree upon candidates for the remaining positions, to be presented to the Convention on Friday evening:

First Ward—Hon. JOHN FOX.
Second Ward—F. S. FREESE.
Third Ward—MICHAEL LAUGHLIN.
Fourth Ward—WM. WALSH.
Fifth Ward—JAS. HALEY.
Sixth Ward—DANIEL MEEHAN.
Seventh Ward—RICHARD O'GRADY.
Eighth Ward—CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.
Ninth Ward—PETER CULKIN.
Tenth Ward—JAMES G. BRINKMAN.
Eleventh Ward—PETER MCKNIGHT.
Twelfth Ward—MICHAEL HALLORAN.
Thirteenth Ward—P. G. MCALEER.
Fourteenth Ward—JAMES HAYS.
Fifteenth Ward—PAUL DE SPOTTE.
Sixteenth Ward—JOSEPH W. LAMB.
Seventeenth Ward—FRANCIS V. EWING.
Eighteenth Ward—ROBERT B. MOONEY.
Nineteenth Ward—CORNELIUS O'REILLY.
Twentieth Ward—JOHN RAFFERTY.
Twenty-first Ward—JAMES O'BRIEN.
Twenty-second Ward—THOMAS RYAN.

SPEECH FROM JOHN RAFFERTY.

While the Convention was waiting for the arrival of Mr. LEDWITH, Mr. JOHN RAFFERTY was called on, and delivered a most telling speech against the Tammany Ring and in favor of the Reform movement. He said the delegates from the Twenty-first Ward were deserving of the highest praise and gratitude of every honest citizen of New-York for the magnanimity they had exhibited to-night in relinquishing the claims of their favorite, JAS. O'BRIEN, and going in as one man to indorse the nomination of the Twentieth Ward candidate, Justice LEDWITH. Their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause would be rewarded in the future and reciprocated.

A SPEECH FROM THE NOMINEE.

While Mr. RAFFERTY was speaking, the nominee for Mayor, Mr. Justice LEDWITH entered the hall, and was received with rounds of applause—the whole Convention rising and greeting him with cheers. Ascending the platform, he was presented to the audience by the Chairman as the "next Mayor of New-York." After the applause had subsided, Mr. LEDWITH addressed the Convention as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE REGULAR DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK: In answer to the invitation of your Committee, who informed me of my very unanimous nomination by your body for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York, I appear here to-night simply to express to you my thanks for the high and distinguished compliment which, by this nomination, you have paid me. [Applause.] It is not my purpose to-night to discuss before you the questions which will naturally enter into the campaign on which we are now about to enter. At some other time it will be my pleasure as well as my duty to come before you and proclaim my views on every question that can possibly come before me in my action should I be elected. [Applause.] I am here simply to say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the nomination so generously given, and that I here and at this time accept it. [Great applause.] In accepting this nomination, I do it without, perhaps, that reflection to which it is entitled. Not having given you my assurance of its acceptance, I give you also the assurance that no amount of money—not the combined wealth of the Ring, which is said to be fifty millions of dollars—will be sufficient to withdraw my name from this canvass. [Tremendous applause.] I beg leave to thank you once more, and to pledge you, if elected, that every energy I possess shall be directed to an honest, a faithful, a conscientious, and an economical discharge of the important duties confided to my keeping as Mayor of the City of New-York. [Great applause.]

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO SHERIFF O'BRIEN.

Gen. HILLYER offered the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, and with cheers for JAMES O'BRIEN.

Resolved, That this Convention has the most unbounded confidence in the intelligence, integrity, patriotism and philanthropy of Hon. JAMES O'BRIEN, and the true Democracy of New-York will ever remember the large-heartedness and self-sacrificing spirit which he has manifested in the harmony and success of the party by withdrawing from the candidacy for Mayor of New-York.

The Chairman, Judge BARRETT, said that he had known Mr. O'BRIEN from boyhood, and that a more energetic, kind-hearted, benevolent, and (in spite of the slanders of his inferiors) honest man did not live in New-York. He was gratified at this just tribute to his worth expressed in the resolution.

A SPEECH FROM HON. JOHN FOX.

There were then calls for O'BRIEN, but that gentleman not making his appearance, Hon. JOHN FOX was called for, and, taking the stand, said that he had made an effort to have Mr. O'BRIEN here but could not find him. He could, however, assure them that he was heart and soul in this movement and would cordially and enthusiastically support the nomination made here to-night. [Applause.] He had given this assurance to his friends, and what JAS. O'BRIEN pledged to do, he (Mr. FOX) need not tell them, was sure to be done. [Great applause.]

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to Friday night week, at Apollo Hall.

CITY REFORM.

Preliminary Meeting of Merchants in Wall-Street—A Mass-Meeting to be Held Hereafter—Resolutions.

In pursuance of a call issued yesterday morning, a preliminary meeting of merchants and business men was held at 3 P. M., yesterday, on the corner of Broad and Wall streets. A thousand persons, more or less, were collected together, when the meeting was called to order by Hon. E. A. HUSSEY, who nominated for Chairman T. J. S. FLINT, Esq. Mr. FLINT was unanimously elected.

Mr. T. J. NELSON was appointed Secretary, and Mr. E. A. HUSSEY Provisional Secretary.

On motion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the political issue soon to be brought before the people of this City, and of the essential arrangements for procuring a full assemblage of all who feel an interest in the public welfare, an Executive Committee of seven members be appointed to call a general public meeting for the expression of the sentiments of this business community.

In accordance with this resolution the following Executive Committee was appointed: William F. Havemeyer, James M. Brown, Lloyd Aspinwall, Charles A. Secor, John D. Jones, Reuben W. Howes, Edward Cromwell.

Resolved, That in the issues of the election to be decided on the 7th day of November next, the business men of New-York will recognize the paramount want to be the future good government of the great City in which we dwell; that we demand an economical administration of the public finances, a removal of the crushing burden of local taxation, an adequate protection of public health, property and life, and the extirpation, root and branch, of the political corruption which is destroying the social and business well-being of this community.

Resolved, That in the present political machine, miscalled a municipal government, we behold an organized and self-perpetuated despotism which threatens the property of every citizen and nullifies the vote of every honest elector, and which will, unless speedily overthrown, deliver the property-holders and tax-payers of the Metropolis powerless in the hands of successive "rings" of gambling politicians.

Resolved, That in the face of the bold menaces and preparations made by the unscrupulous men who control our City Government to defy and oppose the laws of Congress and of the State and to continue their nefarious practice of repeating fraudulent votes and devising fraudulent election returns, all good citizens have

Resolved, To sustain the local and accredited guardians of the polls, and do hereby declare their belief that the peace and safety of the City and State of New-York are placed in jeopardy through the attempts to create disorder and violence already chargeable to the local organizations in their desperate war against an honest discharge of the elective franchise.

The Chairman stated that the meeting was a preliminary one, and there were no speakers present.

Col. DUGANNE, President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Central Committee, was called upon to address the meeting. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My voice is such that I cannot command attention, or cover an area of distance, but it is a voice which has often been raised in the defense of good government and opposed to corruption. Fellow-citizens, this is only a preliminary meeting. It is meant only for an assurance of a movement which will bring within its fold all the honest citizens of New-York who oppose the bad citizens wherever they may be. I have been called upon to address you, and I have only to say I see before me those men who are arrayed against bad government, and who I wish had the voices which I don't possess, and had the impulses which all good citizens have, that their voices may be heard throughout the length and breadth of the State to announce the determination of all good citizens to have an end of the wickedness governing us so long. Fellow-citizens, the honorable you have appointed today will see to it that the mass-meeting will be called which will pronounce the sentiments of the electors of this City, and when you meet that Committee you will find speakers who are much more able to address you than I am, and who will respond where scores of men are breathing by tens of thousands in the State. [Applause.]

On the motion of the Secretary the meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS.

Enthusiastic Gathering of Soldiers and Sailors of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

If the Republicans of the City manifest the same determined spirit on election day as the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District did at the wigwam in Forty-ninth-street last night, there can be no doubt about the election of their State ticket. The hall was crowded with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, and the presence of many ladies revived the memories of 1860 and 1864, when the Republican wives and daughters of New-York turned out with their husbands and fathers and brothers, to lend their moral support to the cause of liberty and union. Eloquent addresses were made last night by Chaplain N. M. GAYLORD, Gen. HENRY A. BARNUM, Capt. W. H. H. WILCOX and Mr. ROBT. CROWN, who was introduced as one who was once a curiosity in this City—an Irish Republican orator. The first speaker reviewed the career of the Democratic Party during its thirty years of power preceding the war; when it was leaving office it had the knife sharpened to cut the nation's throat. Gen. BARNUM treated critically and caustically of the moral characteristics of the two political parties, and demonstrated from the records that the Democracy are in power in this State by fraud and chicanery. But the law now promises us a fair and honest vote, and the soldiers of New-York are determined to see that we have it or else the City lamp-posts will be ornamented with repeaters. Capt. WILCOX analyzed the official careers of the rival Gubernatorial candidates, and triumphantly asked what did Gov. HOFFMAN do during his two years to merit a re-election.

VOICE.—He hung JOHN REAL.

WILCOX.—He did another act also which demands notice. He signed the infamous Erie bill, by which $16,000,000 or $18,000,000 worth of property was handed over to the head of the Tammany Ring, WM. M. TWEED and to Opera Bouffe FISK. He hung JOHN REAL not because REAL was a murderer, but because he was politically opposed to Tammany, and the Ring demanded the sacrifice. Had REAL belonged to the Tammany Party he would not have died, for we know well that in the eyes of Tammany murder is not a crime punishable with death. Mr. CROWN next made a few eloquent remarks, Mr. E. L. BULLOCK entertained the meeting also with "The Sword of Bunker Hill," "The American Boy," "Know Ye the Sound," and other patriotic songs, and the meeting adjourned.

Fourth Ward James O'Brien Association.

A large meeting of the James O'Brien Association of the Fourth Ward was held last evening at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, Mr. DAVID S. FENTON presiding. A number of new members were admitted. A motion was carried, after a long debate, changing the evenings of meeting from Monday to Tuesday, the latter being considered the most favorable to the greater number of members being present.

A long and animated discussion arose relative to the tearing down and destroying of the transparency of the Association of the preceding night. It was the prevailing opinion that the outrage had been committed by the Tammanyists of the ward. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Treasurer would have the transparency replaced today, and that active means be taken to discover the parties who had torn it down.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. JOHN WALSH and THOMAS FARRELL, was appointed to call on the editor of the Young Democracy organ and request the reason why two communications of theirs were not inserted.

Mr. TIMOTHY CLAFFY was elected delegate to the Convention of the Young Democracy, last evening, at Apollo Hall.

Second Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Club.

The Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club of the Second Assembly District held a large meeting, last evening, at their head-quarters, No. 181 Chatham-street. Mr. FRIDSON presided in the absence of the President:

Gen. HYDER, of Kentucky, was introduced to the meeting, and was warmly received. The General reviewed the past histories of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and explained their present positions and bearings in relation to the good and advancement of the country, and concluded by exhorting them to stand firmly together and show a solid front on the day of election.

Other speakers followed on the subject of enforcing purity of the ballot-box, and showing up the election frauds of the Tammany Hall Party.

Primary Elections of the Mozart Hall Party.

The Mozart Hall primary elections were advertised to be held last evening in all the wards of the City; but with the exception of in the First, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards, no elections were held. Our reporters visited all the polling-places, but could obtain no information of the party except in the wards mentioned. The election in the Eleventh Ward terminated in a fight, during which the ballot-box was broken in pieces, and its contents torn and scattered about. A few broken heads and bloody noes were the result of that election. In the other wards, at the advertised places, the owners of the lager-beer saloons, &c., had a vague idea that there was such a party, but nothing more. A good-natured looking Dutchman in the Eighteenth Ward told our reporter, in response to his inquiry regarding the primary election, that the Mozart Party "used met" in his saloon, but since the Spring election they had not made their appearance.

A Newark Candidate for Alderman in Jail—Fraudulent Registration.

A man named JOHN GAFFREY, who has been only a few months in this country, applied at the Court-house in Newark yesterday for his naturalisation papers. He made affidavit that he had been in the country five years. PETER BIRCH, the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Fourth Ward, accompanied him, and it is alleged perjured himself by swearing that he had known GAFFREY to have been in the country five years. As soon as the two men had thus committed themselves, Detective NETTLESHIP, who was watching the proceeding, arrested them. They were taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD, by whom they were committed, in default of $5,000 bail. The election will be held today.

Political Brevities.

The soldiers and sailors of the eastern side of the City are fully awake to their work, and have entered upon the campaign with an intensity of purpose that does them great credit. One of the most enterprising and successful organizations of the kind is the Woodford and Kaufman Club, which meets at No. 129 Division-street every Monday evening. Its members have all served in the late war, and now that that is over they still retain the spirit of bravery that is so much needed in the field of politics in which they are engaged. The officers are named as follows: Capt. James Casey, President; Michael Gleason, Vice-President; C. Kelleher, Treasurer; James J. Turpie, Recording Secretary; William Nethercott, Corresponding Secretary.

The colored Republican Clubs of this City will hold a grand mass-meeting, (the first of the campaign,) at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening next. Addresses are to be made by Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, United States Marshal SHARPE, Gen. HARRIMAN, and also by several colored speakers of prominence. The exercises will begin at 7½ o'clock.

The charter election in Newark takes place today. The candidates on the city ticket are the following:

Auditor—Francis H. Dawes, (Rep.;) George C. Webber, (Dem.) Water Commissioner—Samuel Atwater, (Rep.;) Christian Flemm, (Dem.) Tax Commissioner—H. L. Pumier, (Rep.;) Thomas Byrne, (Dem.) Surveyors of Highways—Harrison Van Duyne, Jacob Sureras, (Rep.;) Jeremiah G'Rourke, Hiram M. Rhodes, (Dem.)

Aldermen are to be elected in each ward. The Board is at present Democratic by a majority of one.

The Eighteenth Ward Republican Club held its regular session at Demilt Hall, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, last night, J. D. OTTERSON, President, in the chair. A number of Committees were appointed, and reports received, stating the present canvass to be the most promising ever known in the Ward.

The Temperance General Committee met at Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth-street, at 8 o'clock last evening, JOSEPH H. THORNE in the chair. It was reported that there were 9,450 members in the various wards. No action is to be taken on the indorsement of candidates until the conventions are made. At the request of the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned to give the delegates an opportunity to attend the temperance gathering at the Cooper Institute.

A meeting of one branch of the Seventh Assembly District was to have been held at No. 813 Broadway last evening, but the room could not be procured. The Executive Committee of the county organization held a meeting at No. 760 Broadway, and discussed measures looking to harmony, and decided to call a meeting for some time during the week, when both organizations might be represented.

The Colored Men's Republican Club of Jersey City met, last evening, at the Zion A. M. E. Church, in Monmouth-street. Resolutions were passed pledging the support of the Club to the regular nominee of the Republican Party, and speeches indorsing the resolutions were made by Mr. R. H. GARNET, Mr. JAS. JOHNSON and others.

At the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, held at Jamaica, yesterday, Hon. DWIGHT TOWNSEND, of Richmond County, received the nomination for member of Congress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Gov. Hoffman and the Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the greatest evils consequent upon Gov. HOFFMAN'S appointment of the "Ring" Justices to the General Term of New-York seems to have escaped your notice. The new Constitution provides that no Judge shall sit at a General Term upon a review of his own decision. If you will look at the calendars published in one of your columns you will perceive that Judge BARNARD is now holding the Special Term; and the Chambers—the patronage connected with which furnishes the principal aliment for the corruption by which the administration of justice in the City of New-York has been so long disgraced—is held by Judge CARDOZO. Two-thirds of the appeals are from decisions made by these two branches of the Court. How are these appeals to be heard? Had the General Term Justices been appointed from the State at large, this difficulty would not have occurred. As it is, common decency should have suggested to these two Judges the propriety of confining themselves to their duties as Appellate Justices, and not hearing causes in the first instance. If such was the idea of Gov. HOFFMAN, and if in making the appointments he was influenced by the supposition that he was removing these two Judges from positions dangerous to the community and placing them where they could do the least harm, the result shows that he did not take sufficiently in account the attraction held out to cupidity by the patronage of the New-York Chambers, or make sufficient allowance for the devices of corruption when united to audacity and insensibility to shame. Respectfully,

AN OLD-FASHIONED LAWYER AND NO POLITICIAN.

The Tammany "Ring."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I want to thank you most heartily for your masterly and truthful editorials during the last few weeks upon the Tammany Ring, WM. M. TWEED, PETER B. SWEENY, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, GEO. G. BARNARD, and his associate CARDOZO, and their miserable tool, JOHN T. HOFFMAN. I can assure you that almost every article you have written is daily proved. This I and hundreds of other Democrats know. I do hope you will go on. Do not hesitate. Strike deeper. It is impossible for you to begin to know the depths and enormity of their robberies and plunderings of this City. As for the Judiciary, God help us. They are all much worse, and continually do worse than anything you have ever written. Your articles and paper against them are the only streaks of light that we honest Democrats can see.

A DEMOCRAT OF THIRTY YEARS.
NEW-YORK, Sat. day, Oct. 8, 1870.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ROME.

Death of Cardinal Mattei—Transfer of Allegiance to the King—The Roman Provinces Annexed to Italy—Position of the Pope—Gen. La Marmora the Lieutenant-Governor.

ROME, Oct. 10.—Cardinal MATTEI, President of the College of Cardinals, is dead. It is said that PANTUZZI succeeds him. Thirty-two thousand voters refused to vote in the Papal States at the recent election. The officials readily transfer their allegiance to the King.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—A decree has been issued annexing the Roman Provinces to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal prerogative as a sovereign. Laws are promised settling the independence, territorially, and the spiritual authority of His Holiness.

Gen. LA MARMORA is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Papal Provinces. The laws of Italy are to be introduced and an amnesty proclaimed.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Russian Movements Toward Turkey Officially Denied—War Vessels in the Black Sea—Marine Disasters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The *Messager* today officially denies the reported movements of the Russian Army toward the Turkish frontier.

PESTH, Oct. 10.—The *Lloyd* (newspaper) of this city publishes a statement that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF demands of the Powers the removal of the prohibition against the Russian war vessels in the Black Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The steam-ship *Nebraska*, which arrived a few days ago, had a narrow escape. The following particulars are published today. On the 19th ult. the water got in the stoke-hole, and it was thought by all hands that the steamer would go down. To make matters worse, the wood work around the boilers took fire, which was only put out by the greatest exertions. The vessel made port at last, barely floating.... The bark *Progress*, heretofore reported aground, has keeled over, and is now totally lost.

CHINA.

Catholic Buildings of Pekin Destroyed—The Government Refuses to Take Precautions—All Reported to be Quiet.

PEKIN, Sept. 10, via St. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—The people have destroyed the Catholic buildings in this city.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, received via Bombay, gives a report that the Chinese Government declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Mr. WADE, the English Secretary of the Legation at Pekin, telegraphs the Foreign Office, under date of Sept. 26, that all is quiet at Pekin and Tien-tsin.

THE SOUTH.

President Grant Invited to Attend the Georgia Fair—A Judge's Opinion of the State of Society in Georgia—A Novel Race in Texas—Sixty Miles in Three Hours.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 10.—The Senate passed a resolution, today, to invite President GRANT to attend the State Fair, and to extend the hospitalities of the State to him during his stay, and to appoint a committee to meet him on the boundary of the State and to escort him to the city.... In his charge to the Grand Jury, today, Judge LOCHRANE said: "In the main our people are loyal to the laws and faithful to their enforcement; but occasional acts of violence startle the community, and manifestations of sympathy for the criminal gives an appearance of indifference to crime, which does not, in reality, exist."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 10.—The Agricultural Fair of Western Texas, after a great success, closed today. The grounds at San Pedro, were crowded every evening. One feature of the Fair, today, was a sixty-mile race to be made inside three hours, only Texas horses and saddles allowed. This feat was accomplished by Mr. COOKE, of Bexar County, who rode sixty-one miles; time, two hours and fifty-six and a half minutes. The horses were ready saddled for him.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun—A Traveling Agent Inadvertently Shoots Himself—Run Over by Cars.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—At Baxter, Kansas, on the 6th inst., while MAX SALUTA, a clothing merchant, with his clerk, MAX HORR, was unpacking goods, a double-barreled, gun which was hanging overhead, fell to the floor. Both barrels were discharged, and both men were shot and instantly killed.... At Peoria, Ill., Saturday, A. L. WILCOX, a traveling agent for the Christian Union, from the house of J. B. FORD & Co., New-York, accidentally shot himself through the head with a revolver. He died instantly.... At Branch, Mich., Saturday afternoon, L. W. ELDREDGE and daughter, while crossing the railroad track in a lumber-waggon, were struck by a passenger train. Mr. ELDREDGE was instantly killed, and his daughter was seriously injured. Both horses were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—JOHN CLAIRY, employed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over, on Saturday night, and had both legs crushed. He died this morning. He leaves a wife and two children.

THE INDIANS.

A "Talk" with Red Cloud and Other Chiefs at Fort Laramie—They Desire a Permanent Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10.—Secretary COX, today, received the following dispatch from Special Indian Commissioners BRUNOT and CAMPBELL, dated Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory, Oct. 8:

"RED CLOUD and MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES, of the Ogallallas; ROMAN NOSE, of the Minneconjous; and a medicine man of the Northern Cheyennes, with other principal chiefs and about 7,000 Indians, are here. We have had a three days' talk with them. They insisted upon having a trading post on the Platte, but will agree to have it located at Raw-hide Buttes, and to protect it. No depredations have been committed by these Indians for five months. We are satisfied that they all desire a permanent peace, and that the influence of RED CLOUD and of all the chiefs will be used effectually to maintain it. The goods sent for them were distributed yesterday, and they are greatly pleased with both the quantity and quality. We leave for Cheyenne this morning."

BASE-BALL.

Atlantics vs. Mutuals at Troy—The Former Victorious.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Atlantics of Brooklyn played a match game here today with the Mutuals of New-York, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of the city, and the gold ball, on Rensselaer Park. The Atlantics were two men short, and MCMULLEN and MCGEARY, of the Haymakers, were substituted. The Atlantics out-batted and out-played the Mutuals, winning the game in a score of 8 to 4. Three thousand people were present. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	1—8
Mutuals	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—4

FIRES.

Buildings Destroyed at Holliston and at Charlestown, Mass.—Several Horses Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—A block of buildings in Holliston, Mass., owned by ABEL POND, was burned yesterday, involving a loss of about $20,000. GARDNER BROTHERS and V. S. CARR, grocers, and J. T. FISH, clothier, were among the sufferers. The hall of a part of the Grand Army of the Republic was burned. Mr. POND estimates his loss at $15,000 insured for $7,000. A fire in Charlestown, last night, at the junction of Medford and Bunker Hill streets destroyed the stables of H. M. BURRILL and HUDSON & ALLEN, together with eight horses. Several wooden tenements owned by A. H. ALLEN and A. HOVEY, and occupied by poor families, were also destroyed. The loss is $18,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 10.—A fire in COOK'S block at Plymouth, last night, damaged the building about $2,000; H. H. M. QUINCEY, jeweler, lost $300; no insurance. Messrs. KIMBER and SMITH lost $8,000; partially insured.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Convicted of Murder—A Second Time—Highway Robbery and Attempted Murder Near Boston—Coroner's Verdict in the Case of the School Teacher Sinned to Death by Boys.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 10.—DANIEL C. BURDICK, who was indicted for the murder of a colored man named H. H. HAMER, at Olean, on Oct. 2, 1869, tried at the January Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of March, but who obtained a stay of proceedings, and finally a new trial, which came on at the October Term of the Court, has been again convicted of murder, and remanded for sentence.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—Early on Sunday FRANK MOHAN was knocked down by FRANK LOWRY on Chelsea Bridge, robbed of $22, and thrown overboard. MOHAN was rescued and LOWRY arrested.

The inquest on the body of the late Miss BARSTOW, the Canton school teacher, resulted in a verdict of death from disease, accelerated by the violent assault made upon her with stones by the four scholars whose arrest has been mentioned.

Murder of Senator Stephens, of North Carolina—The Solicitor Refuses to Send a Bill of Indictment to the Grand Jury.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 10.—The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial District refuses to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury against those citizens of Caswell County arrested by Col. KIRK, by order of Gov. HOLDEN, and bound over by Chief-Justice PEARSON, to answer the charge of implication in the murder of State Senator STEPHENS. The Solicitor said that the evidence was insufficient to find a bill.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES.

Celebration by the Societies of Washington—Attendance of Officials—Equestrian Statue of President Grant and Bust of Baron Steuben Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Today the Washington Schnetzenverein, the Columbia Turnverein, the Swiss Association and the German Benevolent Society proceeded to their Park and inaugurated their festivities. In the afternoon the President and the members of the Cabinet visited the grounds by invitation, and soon thereafter the unveiling of the equestrian statue of President GRANT took place. The dedicatory oration having been made by SIMON WOLF, in English, the vail, which consisted of a United States flag, was removed. There were repeated cheers and other demonstrations of enthusiasm. The procession was reformed and proceeded to the front of the mansion in Schentzen Park, where the Steuben monument was dedicated. It consists of a marble pedestal surmounted with a bust of Baron STEUBEN. Here a stand had been erected adorned with Austrian, German and Swiss flags, and the banners of the several Associations. The President, members of the Cabinet and other distinguished visitors, occupied seats on the platform. In addition to speakers in English and German, there was singing by the Saengerbund and Arion Club and music by the bands. Apart from those who participated in the ceremonies, the attendance was very large.

Military Visitors to New-York.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.—The Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, and the Newburyport Veteran Artillery leave for New-York Wednesday afternoon. On arrival, the two Companies will be joined by the Hartford Phalanx, and the whole by the Ninth Regiment, under Col. FISK.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 10.—A brilliant reception was given here, this evening, to Washington Engine Company No. 3, of Paterson, N. J. They are the guests of Cataract Engine Company No. 4. To-morrow night they will be honored with a ball, and will leave for home on Wednesday.

BUFFALO, Oct. 10.—The libel suit of the Hon. D. S. BENNETT against the *Commercial Advertiser* will be called in the Superior Court on Wednesday.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The *Republican*, under the auspices of a new management as a three-cent paper, made its appearance today. There is a strong combination of editorial talent on the paper, the chief among whom are J. B. MCCULLAGH and HENRY HEED, formerly of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.... H. B. CHANDLER, long business manager of the *Times*, retires, his interest being purchased by W. H. STOREY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—The deaths on Saturday from yellow fever were fifteen and on Sunday ten.

PORTLAND, Oct. 10.—A boy, named JAMES MCTAGGART, was found last night on Richardson's Wharf insensible with liquor. He died this morning. It is supposed the liquor was drugged.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

THE NEW PLAY AT WALLACK'S.

"The Two Roses," not those of York and Lancaster, but the floral soubriquet of two fresh young English girls, furnish name and central figures for the new comedy given at Wallack's last night. The piece, for which a new writer, Mr. ALBERY, is responsible, has some undoubted merits and several distinct faults. It is neat, smartly written at intervals, occasionally prosy and by no means perfectly clear in plot and purpose. It is likewise too suggestive now and then of Mr. ROBERTSON to gain full credit for originality. The dialogue is sometimes very funny but the cleverness is rather that of words than of spirit, and the sentiment is often forced and stagy. On the other hand one or two of the characters are singularly fine dramatic studies. *Digby Grant, Esq.*, played by Mr. FISHER, is the best of these. Such a compound of conceit and cowardice, of family pride and unmanly weakness, is at once ludicrous and touching. The drawing of this character is exceedingly able, and Mr. ALBERY has shown by it that he is capable of much better things than go to make up the staple of his drama. *John Wyatt, Journalist*, acted by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, is far inferior. Here, and, indeed, in general, the author is conventional, or inspired by what he likes in others rather than by the sacred fire within. Mr. CLARKE preaches too much in the part, and so manages to add conspicuously to its slight and threadbare quality. Mr. FISHER, on the contrary, does full justice to the capital opportunities afforded by *Digby Grant*. Mr. STODDART, in *Mr. Jenkins* is much as he is in many other characters. He is always amusing, that is to say, but relies for his drollery upon resources handled in a manner to which we are well accustomed. Mrs. THOMAS BARRY made her first appearance here as *Ida*, and was much liked. She has a lady-like person and manner, a sweetly modulated voice, and a clear conception of the significance of a dramatic situation. There is a good niche at Wallack's for Mrs. BARRY, and she will worthily fill it. Miss GERMON was cordially greeted as the sister role, *Lethe*, and moved the house alternately to laughter and sighs, apparently at will. Mrs. SEFTON and Miss METAYER were highly acceptable in their respective parts, and Mr. OWEN MARLOWE made a thoughtful study of the blind organist, *Caleb Deane*. The performance was altogether a pleasing one without, however, leaving any very profound or definite impression on the mind. So busy a plot is unlikely to interest deeply save by the aid of uncommonly good acting; and it is done an injustice to the painstaking artists of last evening to say that this was only occasionally manifested. This should be qualified by the statement, already implied, that the chances for both the play are limited. "The Two Roses" is, nevertheless, prettily mounted, and nicely, if not greatly, acted, and will be seen with favor, no doubt, for a number of nights to come. Mr. FISHER'S striking picture of *Digby Grant* would alone save the piece from being a failure, even in the absence of the creditable support he receives.

JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH DRAMA.

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHEK made, last evening, her first appearance in English drama. Her success was immediate and great. In a twelve-month she has mastered the language completely. No break caused by a missing word, no crowding of sounds by rapid expression, no mispronunciation interrupted the continuous sensual pleasure given by diction of unvarying purity. An occasional intonation in the German manner—or rather in a manner foreign to English audiences—and the misplacing of an accent on a proper noun, were the only reminders that the actress had thrilled German-speaking spectators with the portrayal, through other media, of the same emotions. Grandeur of attitude,

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No transactions were effected at the Exchange, yesterday, (Oct. 10,) as is almost invariably the case on Mondays. A large number of persons were in attendance, however, and the general opinion as expressed was, that "business was looking up." Today will, without doubt, be a busy one, as a large amount of property in various sections of the City and elsewhere is to be offered. An extended reference to these sales was made yesterday. The following is a brief recapitulation of the proposed transactions, full particulars in regard to which will be found in our advertising columns:

At the Exchange at 12 M., E. H. LUDLOW & Co., and ROBERTS & McGUIRE will dispose of a large lot of desirable City property located on Canal, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth streets and Ninth-avenue, respectively. At the same place and time WICKOFF & LITTLE, and A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will offer valuable Brooklyn property. The latter sale was not noticed yesterday, but the premises to be sold comprise three lots situated on Hopkins-street, together with two cottages thereon. In addition to the above, also at the Exchange A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO. will sell four residences located at Montclair, N. J., and near the railway station and easy of access from the City.

In suburban sales that of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will take place today, of lots between Roselle and Elizabeth, N. J. The auction will be held on the premises, and begins at 0'clock. Accounts for the grounds is here offered, as the property was purchased at a reasonable figure. Special train at 12½ P. M. At Bayonne, also, today, LEWIS E. WOOD will offer 300 choice lots, all well situated near the depot, and within a half hour of New-York. This sale also takes place on the premises at 2 P. M., and for the accommodation of buyers a special train will be run, leaving the foot of Liberty-street at 12:30 A. M. Today, in addition, as well as every other day of the present week, a free excursion will be made to Linden Park, under the auspices of the managers of the Association, thus giving all who desire an opportunity to inspect the property offered. The above comprise the sales of the day, and present to real estate investors a large variety of property from which to make selections. To-morrow will also be an active one in the market. Of the sales to take place due notice will be given in this column.

Attention is called to the advertisement of country property for sale by ALFRED COGGSWELL, No. 324 Broadway. Residences at prices ranging from $3,500 to $24,000, in the vicinity of New-York, are offered, and on terms of payment to suit the purchasers. Other notices of desirable property in the market are also well worthy of attention, and investors in real estate will find it to their interest to consult our columns for reliable information in reference to the market.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have forthcoming sales of real estate of great importance as follows:

Oct. 12.—Referee's sale of Fifth-avenue and Thirteenth-street property, of great value, under THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq., Referee.

Oct. 15.—A splendid property of C. H. ROOSEVELT, Esq., at Pelham, Westchester, on the premises, 1 P. M.

Oct. 19.—Referee's sale under P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., of property on Rivington-street, Third-street, and Twenty-fourth-street, in New-York. Also, the mansion and leases of fourteen lots on Third-avenue and Ninety-first-street, of the estate of the late D. FANSHAW, Esq.

Oct. 20.—All the unsold villa plots and village lots of the Lorillard Estate at Fordham, under P. T. RUGGLES, Esq., Referee, on the premises.

Oct. 26.—Closing-out sale of the remaining lots belonging to the Rutherfurd Park Association.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Christopher-st., s. s., 83 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 21x 33.7x18.7x28.11x2x67.11.....$5,000
42d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.2x98.9, h. and l. 45,100
29th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x98.9, h. and l..... 12,000
85th-st., n. s., 200 w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5..... 1,000
85th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x56.6 } Sheriff's
8-th-st., s.s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x85.11 } sale. 1,740
129th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x1 block..... 16,000
149th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l..... 6,000
149th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x99.11..... 8,400
206th-st., n. s., 320.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 120.10x 109.10x254.1x201.3..... 8,975
8th-av. and 206th-st., s. e. corner, 99.11x100x 100x99.11x264x—x120..... 27,840
Lexington-av., w. s., 24.1 ft. s. of 87th-st., 15.4x75, chapel and lot..... 14,500
Madison-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 115th-st., 25x75..... 4,500
Post-av. and Academy-st., s. e. corner, 260x310 } 37,260
Sherman-av. and Hawthorne-st., s. e. corner, 310x150x100x150x200x50x100x110.....
Sherman-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-st., 300x150..... 3,000
Vermilyea-av. and Academy-st., n. w. corner, 100x137.8..... 2,750
9th-av. and 208th-st., n. e. corner, 199.10x174x1 block x100..... 27,840
9th-av. and 209th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x1.02x99.11 x300x200x215.....
9th-av. and 210th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x100x26x 274.6x—x285.....

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 675, 3 9-12 years, per year..... $3,000
Mercer-st., No. 43, 5 and 3 years, per year..... 600
35th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25.9x98.9, 12 years, per year.....

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st. and DeKalb-av., s. e. corner, 31.1x 53.6x42.2x12.10x100.4..... $45,000
Court-st., e. s., 53 ft. s. of Carroll-st., 19x54.6x7x 3x3.7x12x26..... 3,000
Dean-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 22x35..... 7,800
Henry-st., e. s., 160 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 22x100.. 13,000
Hewes-st. and Lee-av., n. w. corner, 125x125, h. and l..... 50,000
Kosciusko-place, n. s., 184 ft. e. of Kent-av., 23x 90, h. and l..... 1,000
Kosciusko-st., w. s., 223.6 ft. w. of Reid-av., 27.2x 100, h. and l..... 10,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x 100, h. and l..... 9,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 154.4 ft. e. s. of Powers-st., 16.8x90..... 8,000
Pacific and Nevins sts., n. e. corner, 82x90, h. and l..... 7,750
Penn-st., s. s., 138 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 16x 100, h. and l..... 7,000
President-st., n. s., 135 ft. s. w. of Bedford-av., 15x100, h. and l..... 7,000
President and Henry sts., n. e. corner, 99.4x99x 27.6x40x27x20..... 22,000
Nevins and Dean-sts., s. e. corner, 82x100..... 7,500
River-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 35x100.. 900
Sackett-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Albany-av., 125x87.9 2,000
Strong-place, w. s., 213.3 ft. s. of Butler-st., 100x 106.10x—x126x112x108.10, h. and l.....
Van Siclen-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Catharine-st., 25x100..... 45,000
Miller-av., w. s., 161 ft. s. of Division-av., 49x100. 175
Van Siclen-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 22x100 3,500
 900

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Washington and Spruce sts., s. w. corner, 70x200..$15,000
Wickliffe-st., w. s., 197.6 ft. from Bank-st., 22.6x29.5 5,000
Kinney-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Adams-st., 25x100.. 500
Prince-st., e. s., 324 ft. from Spruce-st., 50x100.. 6,500
Steuben-st., w. s., 450 ft. from Sussex-av., 166x 150.....
Springfield-av., n. s., 53 ft. w. of Hoadley-st., 52x 119..... 1,800
Quarry-st., w. s., adjoining J. Cummings' property, 22 ft. front..... $1,200
Congress-st., s. s., 41 ft. s. of Perry-st., 32x100... 2,650

EAST ORANGE.

Clinton-st., w. s., 879 ft. s. of M. & E. R. R., 110x 150..... $2,500
Munn-av., w. s., adjoining S. Jones' property, 50 x234..... 3,500

SOUTH ORANGE.

M. Phillips to J. F. Mac Coy, 2 acres..... $5,500
J. Headley to T. Burnett, 11-100 acres..... 500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN SENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 128 Broadway.

The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FREE EXCURSION—FREE LUNCH.—Free rides to all who wish to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale at New-Dorp, Staten Island. The sale is made by order of the executors of the estate of Mrs. A. M. S. Unkart, and the property must be sold. Procure tickets at office of Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st.

BROADWAY, ABOVE 34TH-ST.—A large and admirably-improved corner property for sale at a very low price; also, a well-improved corner, 102x100, on 3d-av., above 161h-st.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 40 East 45th-st., 20x65x100; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 52 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs., three-story high-stoop brick house, 22.6 wide, newly frescoed, and in complete order; all improvements. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—A first-class modern store, 25x100, on Worth-st., west of Broadway; fine investment. Apply to W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house and lot as a bargain. Apply on premises No. 441 West 42th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front Mansard-roof house for sale, in Brooklyn, on Clinton-av., 100 feet north of Lafayette-av., west side; the most desirable location in either Brooklyn or New-York; the house is exceedingly finished in all respects; French plate-glass, black-walnut sash doors, stairs, &c.; eighteen rooms, any amount of mantles, drawers, &c.—in fact, all modern improvements; twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; a stable lot if wanted. Also, No. 324 Claremont-av., between De Kalb and Willoughby-avs., a two-and-a-half-story brick-stone brown-stone basement and trimmings house, in fine order, recently painted, overhauled and frescoed by the owner, with the intention of making a permanent home of it; it is a perfect gem; price moderate and terms easy. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN. Immediate possession.

$3,000 MORTGAGE DUE IN NINE months, located on Brooklyn first-class property, for sale low for cash. Address C. R. P., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

SECOND FLOOR—NO. 166 9TH-AV. TO let, for business or dwelling, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire of WALKER, upstairs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RING THE BELL,
BLOW THE WHISTLE,
RUSH THE TRAIN ALONG.
GREAT EXCITEMENT THIS WEEK
AMONG LOT-BUYERS
AT LINDEN PARK, STATEN ISLAND.
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSIONS
DOWN THE BAY EVERY DAY
THIS WEEK.

Tickets at Office of Linden Park Lot Association, No. 57 Park-row, *World* Building.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.

For maps and particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Richard S. Field, at Princeton, N. J.—This beautiful country seat is widely known for its collection of rare trees and shrubs, its choice variety of plants and its splendid evergreen hedges; there are twenty-nine acres of land in the house is of stone, with parlor, dining-room and library on the first floor, five chambers on the second floor, three with dressing-rooms attached; bath-room, hot and cold water, &c.; servants' room and garret above; there are two separate cellars, one under the house, the other a stone and all the usual out-buildings; on one part of the property is a frame building in the cottage style, which has been and may be rented without inconvenience or annoyance to the family occupying the place; is a gentleman with sufficient means, particularly if he has sons to educate, no more elegant or refined home could be found. Photographs and particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 3 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH way DAILY.—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt st., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x200, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depot; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 228 Post-office, New-York.

NO RESERVE. NO RESERVE. NO RESERVE!

GREAT CHANCE TO GET BARGAINS at the executor's sale of villa property at NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12. The property, which is first-class, must be sold for what it will bring. Such an opportunity to secure rural sites seldom occurs, and should be improved by all who wish to reside in the country. Special train leaves via Staten Island Ferry, Whitehall-st., at 11 o'clock. Get free tickets of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACK-WELL & EMPSON, 253 Broadway, N. Y., from 10 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT in Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH Station; $3,500; new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, outbuildings, grate. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 127 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

A first-class five-story house on 58th-av., near 37th-st., to let, rent, $4,000. A four-story house on Broadway, near 42d-st., also 2534x100; desirable location; rent, $2,500. A four-story house on 61st-st., near Boulevard, rent, $2,000. The above are in perfect order and immediate possession given. Also, other houses.
W. & A. BLYCKMAN, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 27 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.—House and lot, 43 feet front by 100 deep; vacant lot, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep. This property, 83 feet front by 100 feet deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be leased at the present low rates to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or F. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED flats or suites on the French plan, in a superior house on 5th-av., near 23d-st.; a steward on the premises. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement brick house; rent $500; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, with all improvements, No. 444 West 20th-st; $1,200. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEment, 262d-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED FLOOR WANTED BY a family of three adults, with no baby; modern improvements. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Closing-out Sale
OF LOTS AND PLOTS,
AT RUTHERFURD PARK.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 1870,
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,
Will sell on the premises of the
RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,
ABOUT 300 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS,

and 90 acres of land, in one parcel, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Free collation on the ground. Sale to begin at 11 A. M. A special train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Boontown Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher-street Ferries, at 10 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 10:4 M. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneer, at No. 77 Cedar-st., and in the office of the Company, at 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT 11, 1870,
At 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,
200 CHOICE LOTS,
Opposite the City Hall, and centre of the city.

VALUABLE WATER FRONTON NEWARK BAY
In the Second Ward of the City of
BAYONNE,
Twenty-five minutes from New-York.

By Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., and only two blocks from the depot.
40 TRAINS TO AND FROM BAYONNE DAILY.

Special train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11:40 A. M., on day of sale, for which tickets can be had. Tickets apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 40 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or WM. HARRIMAN, No. 220 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton sts., New-York.

WILLIAM B. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—Valuable lots on 84th-st., 85th-st. and 5th-av. ROBERTS & MOORE are directed by order of sale to sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John C. Berliner, Jr., Esq., Referee.

NINE-AVENUE.—Four lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 86th-st.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots and gores, situate on the northerly side of 69th-st., commencing 225 feet west of Rhinelander road, near Central Park.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots situate on the southerly side of 69th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Diagrams as to maps can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 27 Cedar-st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF REFEREE DUNCAN, UNDER DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

The lease of the GLENHAM HOTEL, situated on the east side of Fifth-av., between 51st and 52d sts., on the corner of 52d-st. This is a fine new, and well-built stone hotel, 5 stories high, and having a frontage of fifty-nine feet three inches on 5th-av., and 76 ft. all respects first-class. The lease has about nineteen years, with conditional renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, to run.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 27 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, at 12 M.,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12,

under direction of Thomas C. Fields, Esq., Referee, handsome houses on 36th-av., running through to 135th-st.,

SATURDAY, Oct. 15, on the premises, C. H. Roosevelt, Esq., property at Pelham.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at Exchange Sales-room, under direction of P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, property on Rivington, 1st and 10th-sts. and 3d-av.

ALSO,

Estate of late Daniel Fanshaw, Esq., 34-av. and 91st-st.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25, on the premises, under P. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, "The Lorillard Estate," at Fordham.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25, on the premises, closing sale of the Rutherford Park Association; about 300 lots.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID ASTORIA PROPERTY.
SALE ABSOLUTE.—Executor's sale, by order of John E. Lott, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Lott, deceased.—By LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY-LOTS AND HOUSES TO BE REMOVED.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Thomas C. Fields, Esq., Referee, by order of Sheriff Brennan, in the foreclosure suit of Mary Ann Hall against Mary Ann Hall and others, all of which will be absolutely sold on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at Washington Hall, in the village of Astoria.

Plans and maps of premises at auctioneers' office, No. 10 Pine-st., or JOHN R. MORRIS, Esq., Astoria.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS OF HOPKINS-place, Brooklyn, at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

HOPKINS-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three lots of land, together with the two two-story and basement brick houses on the same, and the four two-story frame dwellings on the rear, all being situate on the south side of Hopkins-st., between Dalmerick-place and Throop-av., Nos. 134, 137 and 139 Hopkins-st. Lot dimensions, 25x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

AN ELEGANT COUNTER-SEAT WILL be sold at auction, at 3 P. M., on LONG ISLAND, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, by JOHNSON & MILLER. The house is large and convenient, and in first-building order, and is now all in complete order. Those who seek comfort and desire a healthy scenery are specially invited to get tickets and attend the sale. For participation, see advertisement in another column.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

By JOHNSON & MILLER,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, AT 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE EXECUTORS' SALE OF THIRTY ACRES LAND, DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING SITES, AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND, BY order of Edmund Unkart, Frank. Meisner and Geo. J. Boehler, Jr., executors of the estate of Mrs. A. M. S. Unkart.

The property is situated one and a half miles from New-Dorp, on Staten Island, and is 30 minutes from New-York by steam ferry. The ground is high and rolling, commanding charming views of the ocean, bay and adjacent country. It is surrounded by elegant country-seats, and is, beyond question, a most healthy and desirable place for residence. Communication New-York to New-Dorp, by steam-boat and railroad, one hour.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

TERMS—CASH, OR ONE-FIFTH CASH, BALANCE ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.

Also, at the same time and place,

THE ELEGANT COUNTER-SEAT, KNOWN AS CHATEAU MANSION, AND SEVENTY ACRES LAND, CONTAINING, BELONGING TO THE LATE C. A. MEISSNER. SUBDIVIDED INTO FOUR DESIRABLE SECTIONS.

This property is situated in the immediate vicinity of the UNKART ESTATE, on an elevated plateau. Magnificent views of the ocean, Newark Bay and the country around for miles. The locality is perfectly healthy, the surroundings first-class.

The MANSION, OUT-BUILDINGS and nineteen acres of land, will be sold together. The house is of brick, one story high, attic and cellar; contains fifteen rooms, bath-room, &c. THE OUT-BUILDINGS CONSIST OF BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSES, &c. There is also a good garden, fruit, &c., and the whole constitutes a complete and charming country home. The stock and crops will also be sold. The balance will be disposed of in sections, varying in size from eight to twenty acres, forming desirable and attractive villa plots.

HOW TO GO TO THE SALE.—Take 11 o'clock boat, at the foot of Whitehall-st., to Vanderbilt Landing, thence by special train to New-Dorp. Carriages will be at the depot to convey purchasers to the grounds.

If the weather is stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

Parties desirous of examining the property can make arrangements with the auctioneers, any day before the sale, to go to New-Dorp without charge.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15,
At 12½ o'clock, on the premises.
ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF P. J. ARMOUR, Esq.,
OF 18 SPLENDID LOTS ON BROADWAY,
AND 25 ACRES CHOICE LAND,

divided into several elegant building sites, being part of the PAULDING ESTATE, beautifully situated at

DOBB'S FERRY,
ON THE HUDSON,

Selected with great care by the present owner, as constituting the MOST CHARMING SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON RIVER. This first-class property is now for the first time offered at public sale. It is surrounded by the handsome residences of Messrs. Paton, Barbour, Cochrane, Olyphant, Hatch and Schwartzwelder, is distant only three minutes' walk from the depot, and lies on an elevated ridge, from which there is afforded a varied and extensive landscape. The views at the river, necessitating steamers at this point are of the most picturesque character.

The PLOTS ON BROADWAY—a continuation of the WEST-SIDE BOULEVARD—are very desirable for villa residences, being situated in a select neighborhood, and only 25 minutes' walk from the depot. THIS PROPERTY WILL BE RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES.

The following choice plots will also be sold:

PLOT OF FIVE ACRES situated on private road, with large front on Broadway.

PLOT OF TWO ACRES situated on private road near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF FOURTEEN ACRES, laid out in lawn, drives, &c., at a cost of $30,000, to render it available for immediate improvement. It must be seen to be appreciated.

The property above described above is the choicest and most desirable property in the market. It is first-class in every respect. THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD IN A BONA FIDE MANNER.

Parties seeking investment, or those intending to build, are particularly invited to examine the property, as they will have chances on one of the most superb rural sites ever offered on the grandest river of the world. Mr. C. G. Storms will be at the depot daily to show the property. SPECIAL TRAIN will be attached to the 9 o'clock express train of the Hudson River Railroad. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF FOUR LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV. AND 156TH STS., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH STREETS.—Two lots on the north side of 156th-st., running through to 157th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av. Boulevard, each lot 25x99.11 feet, making a plot 50x199.10 feet. The above lots are even with the grade, near the Grand Boulevard, Audubon Park and Trinity Cemetery, and in the midst of first-class improvements.

Terms easy. Apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF LEASE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 257 CANAL-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of Samuel Taylor, Esq., executor of Christian Neidig, deceased:

CANAL-STREET.—The undivided one-third interest of Christian Neidig in and to the unexpired term of lease for twenty years, from Nov. 10, 1860, of the property No. 257 Canal-st., north side, between Broadway and Elm-st.; lot 24.10 by about 97 feet in depth; building is six stories, marble front, and covers entire lot; present ground rent, $1,200 per annum and taxes; ground rent for second term of ten years, seven per cent valuation.

For maps and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York. Four desirable residences at Montclair, N. J., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway; one modern house, fifteen rooms, all improvements; three acres of land, barn and stable. Parties and trust, one of the most attractive residences in Montclair. One large house, fourteen rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; one cottage, nine rooms, furnace, one-half an acre of land; one house, with tower, ten rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land.

All of the above are in a desirable neighborhood, within half a mile of station.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Pine-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE
Will sell, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, desirable building lots on Broadway, Eighteenth ward, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRIEDLANDER, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the following stocks, securities and assets of the said bankrupt, viz.: One lease of James M. Varnum, dated Jan. 14, 1867, for the term of ten years, from May 1 next, No. 4 Brooks, New-York City, $3,200 39; J. J. Glen, Morgan City, Alabama, $260; William Dee, New-York City, $25; James W. Wheeler, Tuscumbia, Alabama, $5,000; 5 shares of gold instruments, in the safes under the firm of P. D. Roddy & Co.; A. S. Thomson, New-York, $2,420 48; Nicholas Mara, New-York, $462 13; W. S. Hicken, New-York, $180; M. Wolf, New-York, $1,000; Hall, Mara & Co., New-York, $4 05; Walter Scott, New-York, $1,080; F. A. Brocker, $10,128 84; John W. Bisley, New-York, $610 70; Jos. Richard Stillsall, New-York, $70; W. D. Mills, $44, New-York; Peter Mabie, New-York, $1,000; 100 in land and $427 35; James E. Cummings, New-York, $1,767 60; Sidney Douglass, New-York, $170 72; Junius S. Morgan, New-York, $1,000 72; Henry C. Wood, Liverpool, England, $1,000 72; Henry C. Wood, Liverpool, England, $1,000 72; Henry C. Wood, Liverpool, England

The New-York Times, Chicago, October 11, 1870.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIPS
SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM PIER No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal-st., for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
To Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, first cabin, $100 gold; second cabin, $60 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Excursion tickets, available for six months, $180 gold.
Steerage passengers from Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $35 currency.
Steerage passengers landed at Queenstown, $30 currency.
Drafts for any amount issued payable on demand in all the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ROLLMAN, THOS. & SON, Managers.
RANGER, Capt. ANDERSON, Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 A. M.
ITALY (NEW), Capt. Kelly, Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 P. M.
Depot of Twenty-first street, foot of Twenty-first-st., North River.
Berths to Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $75 gold.
Steerage passage, $25 currency.
Cabin passage, $75 and $75, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.
VIRGINIA, Capt. ANDREW, Saturday, Oct. 29.
SCHOOLCRAFT, Capt. ——, Saturday, Nov. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
ROTTERDAM, Capt. Van Pelt, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. L. Tinklepaugh, Nov. 5.
These splendid steamers are all schooled and call at St. Thomas. Fare, Queenstown, Baths, and Rotterdam, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Drafts on London, Dublin and Scotland, issued by the Continental Company's Agency, 58 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. M. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Persons coming from or intending to go to Europe or its various parts, are invited to examine the merits of the Universal Passage Ticket Office, 207 Broadway, before purchasing elsewhere. Passengers booked by all steamships and sailing packets at lowest rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable in all parts of Europe, and exchange bought and sold. Passengers from the interior will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing their tickets, as they can save time and money by so doing. Circulars sent free. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.
WM. H. WEBB, Agent,
No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND AFTERNOON
WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW
FROM PIER No. 20 NORTH RIVER,
Foot of Twenty-first-st.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For further information apply to the Company's office,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
TOWN.—Tuesday, Oct. 18, 9 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, Oct. 19, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Oct. 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP. (via Havre).....Tuesday, Nov. 1, 3 P. M.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
J. J. MCCORMICK, Agent,
No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Spring-st., every SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 3d of every month.
VIRGINIA, Capt. ANDREW, Saturday, Oct. 29.
SCHOOLCRAFT, Capt. ——, Saturday, Nov. 12.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 5 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Spring-st., every SATURDAY, at 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. PASCOE, SATURDAY,
Oct. 15, from Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Beach-st.
No. 20 W. 23d-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
Persons coming from or intending to go to Europe or its various parts, are invited to examine the merits of the Universal Passage Ticket Office, 207 Broadway, before purchasing elsewhere. Passengers booked by all steamships and sailing packets at lowest rates. Drafts issued for any amount, payable in all parts of Europe, and exchange bought and sold. Passengers from the interior will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing their tickets, as they can save time and money by so doing. Circulars sent free. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays excepted.
WM. H. WEBB, Agent,
No. 207 Broadway, New-York.

THE ALLEN LINE STEAMERS
FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from PIER No. 45 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Cabin passage, $75 currency.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

MISS J. E. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 WEST 20TH-ST.,
Between Fifth and Sixth-aves.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS DOTY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 EAST 20TH-ST.,
Between Fifth and Sixth-aves.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BYLANDS'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 25 MADISON-AV., between 26th and 27th-sts.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS ANNE ROBINSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1 EAST 45TH-ST.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS ELEANOR ENGLISH AND MISS ELEANOR ENGLISH, JR.'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 WEST 23D-ST.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS HASBROUCK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 9 EAST 40TH-ST.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS CLARKE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 49 EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

**MISS ANNIE C. BROWN

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

Celebration of the Second Anniversary of the Declaration—A Requiem Mass for the Departed Patriots—The Lone Star Flag Saluted with One Hundred Guns—Cuban Mass-Meeting Last Evening.

The second anniversary of the declaration of Cuban Independence was, yesterday, celebrated with much éclat by the Cubans and their sympathizers in this City. The proceedings partook of a semi-religious character, and were opened, at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a solemn requiem mass at St. Stephen's (Catholic) Church, (Rev. Dr. McGLYNN's,) in Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue. This service was offered for the repose of the souls of those who yielded up their lives for the cause of liberty in Cuba, and was attended by a crowded congregation; all the prominent Cubans residing in this City and vicinity being present. A catafalque having sombre draplugs of velvet edged with silver lace, was erected in the centre aisle immediately in front of the high altar, which was also draped with funereal emblems. Large candlesticks placed at equal distances encircled this catafalque, on which was the following inscription:

"In commemoration of the martyrs who died in defence of Cuban Independence."

The top of the catafalque was covered with wreaths of red and white roses. On a tablet in the centre of it was a tablet bearing the names of the most prominent patriots who died in defense of the liberty of the "Ever Faithful Isle," viz: Gen. Goicouria, Gen. D. Marmont, Leon Medina, F. Algere, Anzarica, Antonio Eimenes, Peralto, Portomondo, Mercides Verona, Louis Goicouria, Louis Arredondo, Louis Algero, Medal Garcia, Ocelspedis, Golivart Guiheras, Figaro, A. Castillo, Maria Guerra, Louis Ayrestan.

Among those present assisting at mass were Mrs. Gen. Goicouria, Mme. Ayrestan, Gen. Valaverdi and Gen. McMahon, Ex-Minister to Paraguay. The mass was MOZART'S Requiem. Rev. Father GRIFFIN officiating as celebrant, Revs. Dr. McGLYNN and McSWEENY as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively.

During the progress of the mass, the "Inflamatus," from ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater," was beautifully rendered by Mme. Parodi Lavan. The "Dies Irae" was rendered with touching effect by the combined choir, consisting of Mme. de Lusan and Miss Bailey as sopranos; tenor, Messrs. Brookhouse Bowler and Altgelt; basso, Weinlich and Massini: contralto, Andruts and Smith—the whole under the direction of Mr. H. P. DANFORTH.

MEETING IN THE PARK.

After the celebration of the solemn mass of requiem, the Cubans marched in procession from the church to the City Hall Park, where the Lone Star flag was set afloat from the facade of the City Hall, and 100 guns were fired, in honor of the anniversary. When the firing ceased, a number of Cuban sympathizers filled the upper portion of the park, when Col. RYAN, of Cuban fame, introduced Gen. McMAHON, Ex-Minister to Paraguay, who briefly addressed the crowd assembled on the esplinade below, who had been loudly calling for a speech.

The General said he had not intended to make a speech; he had been drawn thither simply by hearing the noise of the guns; but he joined heartily in the demonstration for suffering and struggling Cuba. This was not the first time that the great City of New-York had seen fit to rebuke the action of the National Administration; and he hoped that the sound of the guns to which they had just listened would have the effect of making that Administration to take favorable action with regard to the cause of Cuba, which was, in fact, the cause of the United States of America. This demonstration would be productive of good results. It would strengthen the hands of the lovers of liberty who were fighting for Cuban independence, notwithstanding there was an unholy alliance between the Government at Washington—he would not say the American people—and the nondescript Government at Madrid. All that the Cubans desired of the United States Government was that it would not lend its power to Spain, so that those vessels could be fitted out in her interest to encircle their island so completely that not even a fishing smack could find entrance or exit; let this Government, furthermore, only call off its gun-boats from the Cuban coasts, and the people of America and of Cuba would take care of all the rest. The General closed by giving notice of the evening celebration at Irving Hall, to which he invited all to attend, and retired amid the cheers of the crowd.

Calls were then made for Col. RYAN, who came forward and was loudly cheered, but excused himself from addressing the crowd, on the ground that he intended to speak during the evening, when there would be an interchange of sentiments among the friends of liberty, which was the cause of the Lone Star. The crowd then dispersed.

MEETING AT IRVING HALL.

The mass-meeting at Irving Hall, last evening, was a most enthusiastic affair, and was participated in by a vast number of people—not Cubans alone, but Americans as well. The Hall was handsomely decorated with the national flags of Mexico, Chili, the United States, and the Lone Star of Cuba.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Señor J. M. MESTRE, the Cuban Commissioner to the United States, who made an address, setting forth the sufferings to which Cuba had been subjected under the dominion of Spain. He paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism of the patriots who had laid down their lives in defense of Cuban liberty, and closed by predicting that the efforts in behalf of the freedom of the "Ever Faithful Isle" would prove successful in the end, and that Cuba would yet take her place in the family of nations as a free and independent Republic—the youngest, but not the least, among the countries which guarantee liberty to all their citizens.

Gen. MCMAHON, Ex-Minister to Paraguay, was the next speaker. He contended that the American people should protest against the shame brought upon them by the action of the National Administration with regard to the attempts of the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke. It was a shame that the mother of republics should be the abettor of tyranny. The Spanish rule in Cuba is alien to the soil; it heaps taxes upon the people without giving them representation. Two years ago the people of Cuba, taking advantage of the overthrow, by revolution, of the monarchical form of Government of Spain, declared themselves absolved from all allegiance to the Spanish crown, and an unrelenting war was begun on them in consequence. This war still goes on. Its proportions are such that it would be fitted out by Spain from this very port to surround that island; and yet we are told that no war exists in Cuba, and, furthermore, that the Monroe doctrine has not been violated! The future, he said, was yet bright for Cuba. The unholy alliance between the Government at Washington and the Government at Madrid (there is none in Madrid must be broken. The people will demand that the Government of the United States shall no longer act as an ally of tyrannical Spain; but that a sympathy shall be given to the struggling people of the Gem of the Antilles. Before a year shall have rolled around, he believed that the people would be called together to celebrate the successful issue of the cause of Cuban liberty.

Gen. JORDAN followed. He regretted that he was in New-York and not in Cuba. He would like to be a Peter the Hermit so that he might preach a crusade against the most atrocious form of wrong that ever cursed any portion of humanity. Two years ago the momentous birth of liberty took place in Cuba; in the obscure village of Jara was struck the first blow for Cuban independence; and two years, the fight had been going on under the most unfavorable circumstances, except a firm determination on the part of the patriotic Cubans to achieve success in the end. The speaker enumerated the indignities heaped on the Cuban people by old Spain; indignities which became no longer bearable when the Cubans took up arms against their oppressors. Not only were the patriots of Cuba entitled to sympathy from the United States, but, furthermore, to some practical assistance. He could state that within sixty days, the Cuban people could receive from the United States half as many men as France furnished to our forefathers, during our war for independence, within ninety days from that time the Cubans would drive the Spanish soldiery into Havana, and forever rid the island of Spanish robbers and the tools of a despotism. Even with their limited means the patriot troops had carried on their revolution and established their power over three-fourths of the island. Besides this they had established a rural Government, and abolished slavery wherever the flag of free Cuba floats. The balance of the General's address was denunciatory of the acts of the United States and England for their help extended to Spain under the sanction of a perverted Neutrality law, for the purpose of crushing out the principle of liberty in Cuba. If there were ten Cubans to-night in the United States capable of bearing arms, it was because this Government forbade them to go to their own home and take part in the struggle for independence. Let the United States permit him to take them to Cuba, and he pledged himself to a man every Cuban capable of bearing arms would remain here.

Other addresses were delivered by Cuban gentlemen, in the Spanish language, and at 10½ P. M. the meeting adjourned with cheers for free Cuba.

Large Fire in New-Brunswick—The Losses and Insurances.

A disastrous conflagration in New-Brunswick, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, destroyed five buildings, occupied as stores and residences. The fire was first discovered in the building, No. 61 John-street, a sash and blind factory, in the engine-room connected with which the flames originated. The alarm was given, and the Fire Department turned out promptly. The progress of the flames was not, however, checked until four other buildings adjoining were destroyed or seriously damaged. The result of the fire is, therefore, five buildings destroyed and rendered useless, and a loss of $15,000, all in consequence of the carelessness of the workmen in the sash factory, who left the fires on Saturday night in an unsafe condition. The buildings destroyed, the names of owners and occupants, their losses and insurances, are as follows: The building at No. 45 John-street, was occupied by three persons, WILLIAM KENNEDY, blacksmith; JAMES HOLMAN, carpenter, and CHARLES HUBBARD, painter. Their aggregate loss is $4,500, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. WM. WRIGHT, who owned the building, lost $2,500; no insurance. The building No. 47 adjoining, owned by Mr. ISAAC BURTON, was damaged $1,200; it was fully insured. No. 51 was owned by Mr. WRIGHT, who loses $4,000. Mr. F. EDMONSTONE loses $3,000. The building is insured for $1,000. Mrs. GAHL'S residence, No. 53, was almost entirely destroyed; loss $5,000; insured for $3,000. Mr. WILLIAM C. HOWELL, carpenter, occupied No. 55. The building was only ten. The damage to the building not above $5 00. Mr. HOWELL's loss $1,500.

During the progress of the fire, JOHN PATTON, one of the spectators, was run over by the Neptune Hose carriage and was seriously injured.

YELLOW FEVER.

Sensational Reports Discredited—Determination of Gen. McDowell.

The Board of Health, yesterday, did not hold the regular or daily meeting which has been ordered since the appearance of yellow fever on Governor's Island, as a quorum was not present at the hour designated. Those who were in the room, President BOSWORTH and Commissioners GROSS and CROCARINI, were informed, however, that there was no business to be transacted, as the Bureau of Inspection had met with no new developments, no case of the disease being reported as occurring in the City. City Sanitary Superintendent MORRIS, being applied to at a later hour stated that there was nothing new in relation to yellow fever, and made no mention of any cases having occurred anywhere in the City. The cases, therefore, reported in a sensational manner as having terminated fatally at Bellevue Hospital are probably exaggerations of a less noxious type of disease. The health authorities have at all times been confident, and as no time more so than yesterday, that there is not the least danger of yellow fever becoming epidemic in this City, and have always insisted, and do now, that there is no occasion whatever for any public alarm on the subject.

Yesterday Gen. McDOWELL, who is in command of this Department, fully expressed his determination not to comply with the demand made upon him by the Board of Health, in the resolution passed on Saturday and published in the TIMES of Sunday, to evacuate Governor's Island. Gen. McDOWELL says that he has been informed by Dr. OUTLEE, the Medical Director of the Department, that the surgeon of the post has reported that there was a perfect freedom on Governor's Island which undoubtedly extirpated the disease, and as a strong presumptive proof that such was the case, no cases on the Island were reported yesterday. But even were this not the case, Gen. McDOWELL would not evacuate the Island, he has no place to which to remove the 500 men, women and children upon it, and he considered that, isolated as they are by quarantine, they are not in the least degree inimical to the public health in their present location. So far from complying with the demands of the Board of Health, Gen. McDOWELL had determined to remove the sick recently conveyed from the Island to the West Bank Quarantine Hospital on account of the lack there of proper accommodations. Since, however, the strong expression of his views on this subject, stoves have been put into the hospital and the appliances for the cure of the unfortunate victims of the disease have been otherwise so increased and perfected that he has abandoned his purpose, and will allow the patients taken from the Island to remain. It can be generally stated, therefore, that there will be no material change in the present posture of affairs during the few days that will intervene before the last breeze of this dreaded scourge are swept away from this vicinity by the nipping frosts of Autumn, which are at hand.

CASTE.

The Social Status of the Colored Race—The Subject Considered by the Reform League—Views of Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and Others.

A meeting was held last evening at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, at which Mr. A. M. POWELL presided. The object of the meeting appeared to be to set before the public the present social condition of the colored people in this City. Letters were read from Mr. Frederick Douglass, John T. Sargent, George T. Downing, Wendell Phillips, R. J. Hinton, and J. K. Wildman.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That rejoicing in the abolition of chattel slavery, and the equal citizenship of colored men, guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, we deplore the continued existence of the spirit of caste which still frequently excludes colored people from hotels, the saloons and state-rooms of steam-boats, sleeping-cars, work-shops, places of amusement, equal educational advantages, and from the social recognition.

Resolved, That while the Republican Party has done much to abolish political proscription on account of color, it should go forward, and by the necessary additional legislation, protect colored people from the injustice they still suffer at the hands of licensed hotel proprietors and chartered corporations; and we therefore call upon Congress and Representatives to promptly adopt, at the ensuing session of Congress, Senator SUMNER'S proposed bill, supplementary to the Civil Rights bill, or one measure not less stringent and comprehensive.

Resolved, That in persistently opposing the Fifteenth Amendment, in persecuting and intimidating colored voters and their political friends at the south, and in habitually maligning and caricaturing colored people in the North, the so called Democratic Party preserves a wicked consistency with its former championship of slavery, and proves itself wholly undeserving the suffrages of colored voters, either North or South, and of all good and truly patriotic citizens.

Resolved, That it is time to have generally neglected by clergymen, professing Christians of all denominations, and the conductors of the religious Press, to labor unceasingly for the total extinction of the oppressive and unchristian spirit of caste; and we exhort all to unite in an earnest effort to educate the public opinion, to the end that the ideal Republics, based upon a recognised common brotherhood, may be speedily obtained, in which there shall be no invidious distinctions on account of, either race, sex or nationality.

Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his letter, among other things, said: "You do well, and every patriotic man will thank you, when you try to correct public sentiment as to the social persecution of men on account of color. It belittles our society, disgraces our civilization, and insults the American name. No American dares to carry this narrow self-conceit to Europe. There the petty tyrant skulks and puts on a decent pretense in the presence of a broader, juster, a Christian civilization. Our colored friends have the remedy in their own hands. Let them use the ballot pitilessly. Never forget or forgive at the ballot-box, any man who has, even once, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed since 1865, this cruel and ungodly pride. No social system, right or wrong, can stand for one generation against this merciless use of the vote. The negro who, at the ballot-box forgives or forgets, pities or has any mercy on this class of sinners, betrays his race and is worse than an infidel."

At the conclusion of a long letter by Mr. DOUGLASS there is the following:

"But, after all, there is consolation here as everywhere. If a man is determined to be a man, if good citizen, a refined, well-mannered and well-behaved gentleman, there is no power even in New-York hotels to prevent him. Our hotels are powerful institutions, but they cannot long resist the enlightened and humane spirit of the age. The colored man and all other men will by and bye be treated according to their character rather than their color."

Mr. GEORGE T. DOWNING, well known in this City, and especially in the neighborhood of Wall and Broad streets, in the course of a communication said that controlling influences in behalf of the desired end, especially and immediately relating to the colored people, are for them to be ever anxious to become better educated, to be industrious and frugal, to save their money, to be cast as a unit for those who recognize their rights, interests and feelings.

Senator RUSK, from the Galveston District, Texas; Rev. Mr. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, of Zion's Church, and Mr. SPELLMAN, of Mississippi, and others, made brief addresses upon the same subject, and the meeting adjourned.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Birth of Father Mathew—Imposing Demonstration.

The celebration of the eighticth anniversary of the birth of THEOBALD MATHEW, the great advocate of total abstinence, took place last evening at the Cooper Union, and was the occasion of a magnificent display of the strength of the Temperance party. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity, including representatives of the Father Mathew Temperance Societies, Young Men's T. A. B., the Sons of Temperance and others. On the platform were a large number of the leaders of the movement, irrespective of class or religious distinctions. At 8 o'clock Mr. HENRY T. CAHOLL, President of the Father Mathew Convention, was called to the chair.

The Chairman, in explaining the purpose of the meeting, reviewed the life of Father MATHEW, making particular reference to his labors in the great cause of temperance. He warmly lauded his earnestness in the work and the success which attended his labors, and said that in a recent temperance meeting held in that hall it was stated that the Father Mathew men were all Democratic men, and could be led by the nose by their clergy. He strongly denied it; the Father Matthew organization was non-political; it was composed of temperance men and not politicians. [Applause.] In its cause all other considerations were laid aside, and in its interest their labors were directed, careless of political or religious creeds. They never question a man with regard to his faith, believing the teaching of Father MATTHEW himself, that a good work will produce a good result, no matter where its seed is sown. [Applause.]

JAMES HOTWOOD, of London, was the next speaker. He referred to the many noble leaders of the temperance movement which the world has produced, and said there was none held in higher estimation or who had a larger share of love and the more sincere prayer from all classes of society than Father MATHEW.

His labors were directed from no sectarian standpoint, but received from the purest of a warm feeling of compassionate sympathy for the victims of intemperance. Heedless of the different convictions which separated him from those he had received so grave his exertions from entering until the reformation of the drunkard was attained. Innumerable illustrations of the power exercised by the apostle of temperance on record illustrative of the order which he entered on his great work, evidencing that a higher spirit than that of the world animated and sustained him. Of his success, praise was unnecessary, for wherever total abstinence found a foothold, and his genius and labors were revered and loved.

STEPHEN R. MERRITT, of the Sons of Temperance, expressed his sense of satisfaction at being present that evening to honor the memory of Father MATHEW, a pleasure he would rather participate in than in honoring and glorifying those men who, through sword and battles' red glare, brought destitution and misery and woe, though they were victorious. [Applause.] He thanked God that the glorious cause was going forward, that all shades of belief united in this grand platform, and all strifes were laid aside, except such as tended to promote the object they all had at heart. Let there be no contention among them. Let them see who could do the best work, and in union let them invoke the Divine blessing on their glorious cause.

Rev. Mr. KNAPP, late Secretary of Father MATHEW, spoke of the gentleness of his character from personal observation, the integrity of his purpose, and his earnestness in the spread of temperance among all classes, without regard to class or creed.

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Mr. MCDONALD, Brooklyn, Prof. GRAHAM, and others, and the meeting separated.

JOURDAN DEAD.

Decease of the Police Superintendent Yesterday Morning—Expressions of Public Sorrow, and Resolutions of the Boards of Police and Aldermen—Arrangements for the Funeral.

The last scene in the life of JOHN JOURDAN, late Superintendent of Police, occurred, yesterday morning, at 11¼ o'clock, at his residence, No. 128 Prince-street, when quietly, without a struggle, and as if sinking into a gentle slumber, he breathed his last. In addition to the members of his family, there were in the room at the moment, President Bosworth, Judge Brennan, Judge Dowling, Vicar-General Starr, Morgan Jones, John Graham, Capt. Kelso and Detective Eustace, Commissioners Manierre and Henry Smith not not arriving until a few moments after his death. All those present were visibly affected by the untimely closing of a valuable life which they witnessed, but none more so than Judge DOWLING, who had been a life-long associate of the deceased.

The public had been fully prepared for this great bereavement by the announcement in the TIMES of yesterday of the critical condition of the deceased at the time we went to press. It was then thought that he could not survive the night, but shortly afterward he rallied and gave such signs of improvement that at 7 o'clock in the morning the anxious inquirers at the door of his residence were told that he was much better. The physicians were not deceived by this improvement, as, in a consultation held at 8 o'clock, they decided that the patient might possibly live through the day, but not longer. At this time the sufferer was sensible, and, it seems, fully aware of his condition, as Mr. JOHN GRAHAM was summoned to his bed-side for the purpose of making his will. The patient made great efforts to communicate his desires as to his worldly affairs to his counsel, but his words were unintelligible and the will was not executed. It was thought by some of the watchers at the bedside that this exertion hastened the demise, as it plainly exhausted the strength of the dying man.

Immediately upon returning to Police Headquarters, President BOSWORTH notified the force by telegraph of the event, and by his order the flags were displayed at half-mast on the Central Building and all the Station-houses, and in addition to these marks of mourning, the entrance to the Central Building and that to the Superintendent's rooms and the Detective Office were heavily draped in black.

The Board of Police, at a meeting held in the afternoon, expressed the sorrow of the Department by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent of Police of the City of New-York, the Department and the public have sustained a great and irreparable loss. He entered upon Police service as a patrolman in 1855, and excepting a brief period he has been continuously a member of the successive Police organizations until his death. He was appointed a Sergeant on the 24th of April, 1860, and a Captain on the 31st of January, 1863, and Superintendent on the 1st of April, 1870. He was always active and vigilant in the performance of duty. He felt a warm interest in the efficiency and good character of the entire Police force, and laudably exerted himself to make the men and officers in his precinct a well-instructed and well-disciplined body. He felt an honest pride in the proper discharge of Police duties by his officers and men, as well as the maintenance of his own. He was a model Police Captain. He knew every suspicious character in his precinct, his associates and places of resort. His capacity as a detective officer was not surpassed, and probably not equaled by any other member of the force. Never compromising with criminals, persistent and untiring in his efforts to secure their arrest and punishment, yet he was popular and enjoyed general confidence. He was in character a man of faith, and his official life has been characterized by a uniform purpose to do right and faultless in the performance of duty. He was as sensitive as sensible, and ever frowned upon the suggestion that anything should be done or suffered to be done in his Department, which would reduce the public weal or the discipline of the force. As superintendent, he undertook more than any man of his nervous temperament can endure. Under the pressure of his arduous and varied duties, and the exhausting anxieties he could not prevent or dispel, his health soon gave way, and the sad result is his premature death, and the loss to the Department and the public of his marked abilities and large and valuable experience.

Resolved, That in his death each member of the Board and of the Police force has lost an honest and generous friend, the Department an invaluable officer, and the community at large an efficient and experienced Police protector.

Resolved, That the members of the Board sympathize with the widow and relatives of the deceased in their distressing bereavement, and respectfully tender to them the expression of their grief for a common and public bereavement.

The expression of the general public sorrow was equally decided throughout the City. It was universally said that an honest, zealous, efficient officer had sacrificed himself on the altar of duty, and that one who was not, in the strictest sense, what is known as a politician, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed since 1855, this cruel and ungodly pride. No social system, right or wrong, can stand for one generation against this merciless use of the vote. The negro who, at the ballot-box forgives or forgets, pities or has any mercy on this class of sinners, betrays his race and is worse than an infidel."

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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A Grand Jury was impaneled at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT, yesterday. ELIZABETH DEVLIN, a servant in the employ of Mrs. FINN, of No. 6 East Broadway, charged with stealing $800 from her employer, was acquitted. GEORGE ALLISON was convicted of grand larceny and sent to the State Prison for two years. CHARLES MOORE and THOMAS O'NEIL, boys, charged with entering the store of MOSES MARINE, No. 71 Mulberry-street, were acquitted.

A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen last evening at the Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, to listen to a temperance lecture by Mr. EDWARD CARSWELL, the Canadian orator. It was given under the auspices of Friendship Division No. 103, Sons of Temperance, a flourishing organization of that quarter of the City. Mr. FREDERICK G. GEDNEY presided, and introduced Mr. CARSWELL, who delivered an address that was listened to with intense interest from its commencement to the close. He said he had nothing new to say upon the temperance question. If he should tell them of the crimes and outrages flowing from the use of alcohol he would be told that it was all to be seen in the newspapers. There was one startling fact to be found in the newspapers, alcohol had made more prisoners, last week, than the Prussians; 1,197 were arrested, last week, through the use of alcohol.

The investigation regarding the death of PETER CASSIDY, who was either thrown or fell from a fourth-story window at No. 47 Ninth-street, on the 4th inst., was continued yesterday by Coroner ROLLINS. Two of the female occupants of the tenement were examined. One testified positively that she saw Mrs. CASSIDY push her husband out of the window, while she other was equally positive that the accused was not in the room at the time, but on a landing outside. The Coroner decided to have the case rest over for a few days longer, in the hope that the Police may obtain more evidence. In the meantime, Mrs. ANN CASSIDY, the accused, remains a prisoner in the Tombs.

The Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday-school Union met at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in West Thirty-third-street, last evening, Prof. OVERSTREET in the chair. An address by Rev. R. MCARTHUR, of the Twenty-third-street Church, on the necessity of heart, brain and body preparation for Sabbath-school teaching, was listened to with great interest. Brief remarks were also made by Messrs. HAMILTON, KEMP, JONES and LUCAS, upon the topic of the lecturer. A large audience was in attendance.

MARY DUFFY, of No. 113 Baxter-street, caused the arrest of RUDOLPH BERGMAN, aged twenty-six, and a native of Switzerland, he having committed bigamy in marrying her on the 31st ult. while having another wife, CHRISTINA, still living, to whom he was married June 28, 1868. It appeared that Rev. F. W. GEISSENHAINER, of No. 106 East Fourteenth-street, had performed both marriages, and he identified both of the certificates. The prisoner had no answer to make to the charge preferred, so was fully committed for trial.

The steam-ship *Virgo*, from Savannah yesterday, brought safely into this port Capt. J. TRAFTON, his wife and the crew of the wrecked brig *Ruby*, from which they were rescued by the Captain of the *Virgo* on Saturday last. They left the brig in a leaking condition. They express heartfelt thanks for their treatment on the *Virgo*.

The Fifteenth Ward William M. Tweed Association met last evening at their rooms, No. 4 East Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, to tender Mr. TWEED a reception. That gentleman, however, was unavoidably absent, and in his absence the members who were present in full force were entertained with speeches by S. S. COX and others. They kept up the entertainment until a late hour.

SAMUEL W. PARKER and J. C. YATES, tobacco dealers, of No. 181 Pearl-street, gave bail before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to answer a charge of having refused to make daily returns of their sales and purchases. The members of the firm of HERMAN & CO., of No. 67 Pine-street, were held on a similar charge in $1,000 each.

A ship-carpenter named DE MARTIN confessed to Col. WHITLEY, yesterday, that he had smuggled a case of French brandy into this port. He said that the Captain of the ship *Hero*, now lying at Brooklyn, had smuggled two casks of brandy in beef tierces. The latter was arrested, and DE MARTIN was detained as a witness against him.

Marshal SHARPE has under consideration numerous applications from Republican associations, both white and colored, for the appointment of special Deputy Marshals to carry out the provisions of the Congressional Election law, and will soon commence making appointments.

JOHN L. STETSON, the book-keeper of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, who was arrested, a few weeks since, for an extensive series of embezzlements, was yesterday fully committed for trial, he having waived an examination.

MORTON, BLISS & CO., bankers and brokers, of No. 30 Broad-street, announce the loss of fifty shares of St. Paul Preferred Railway number 9,855. The value of the missing stock is about $500, and it will doubtless be returned to the firm, as it is entirely unnegotiable in the hands of any other parties.

The United States Grand Jury for the October Term was impaneled and sworn yesterday morning. Judge BENEDICT then delivered a brief charge, in which he spoke of their duties, and the rules by which they should be guided in finding indictments. The Grand Jury then retired to their room.

A further examination took place before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of JOHN GAFFNEY, a Brooklyn distiller, charged with whisky frauds. JEROME B. WASS and WILLIAM BULLARD, revenue officers, were examined as witnesses.

The National Stock Exchange will be wound up on Wednesday. The lease of the room has been purchased for $10,500 and the rent of the room, which is $4,000 per annum. The lease has two years to run. The room will be occupied as a banking-house.

Commissioner MANIERRE held Court yesterday for the trial of delinquent policemen, and investigated twenty-five complaints, the most of which were for the usual offences covered by the general term, "neglect of duty." None of the cases were important.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, resolutions were unanimously adopted complimentary to Commissioner MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, who has just resigned his position in the Board.

JAMES MCCARROLL, who pleaded guilty on Friday last to manslaughter in the fourth degree in having killed JAMES MULLIGAN, was sent to State Prison for eighteen months by Recorder HACKETT yesterday.

The bids for the removal of the Rotunda in the City Hall Park were not opened by the Park Commissioners yesterday. They will probably be opened today at the regular meeting of the Board.

The census returns for this City are complete, with the exception of seven districts. The list published by a contemporary on Saturday is reported to have contained numerous inaccuracies.

The bail in the case of CHARLES KNIGHT, of the ship *Hudson*, charged with having smuggled laces, was increased to $10,000, yesterday.

Music in Tompkins-square today.

BROOKLYN.

Roundsman GRANGER, with a squad of men, made a descent at a late hour on Sunday night on the well-known gambling saloon of CHAS. SCHERT, at No. 224 Pearl-street, and captured the proprietor and seven young men all briskly engaged at a faro-table. The establishment was broken up, and yesterday morning each of the gamblers was fined $10, and the proprietor was held for examination by Justice WALSH.

Yesterday morning ANDREW and CHARLES HAYS, aged respectively seven and four years, whose parentsalive at the corner of Worrell and DeBevoise streets, E. D., were playing with an old musket, which had been lying in their bedroom loaded. ANDREW, the elder, thinking the arm unloaded, pointed it at his brother's head, and, pulling the trigger, lodged the contents in his brain, killing him instantly. Coroner WHITEHILL held an inquest.

The Citizens' Union Committee met last evening in Montague Hall, and elected Ex-Judge JAMES H. CORNWALL, President, and JOSEPH H. HUNTER, Treasurer. Another meeting will be held next Monday night, at which the different committees will report.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held yesterday at Flatbush, the Committee on the Equalization of Taxes reported that the assessable property in Brooklyn returned for the present year was $20,210,899, being an increase of $6,000,000 since last year.

A narrow escape from a probably fatal accident happened on Saturday morning at the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side. A man fell between the incoming boat and the bridge, and had it not been for the quickness of JOSEPH TITUS, the bridgeman, he would have undoubtedly been severely injured.

PATRICK KERNAN, liquor-dealer on Vanderbilt-avenue, was arrested last night for firing a pistol among a crowd of people at a Democratic ward meeting at the corner of Pierrepont-street and Grand-avenue. Luckily, however, no person was injured.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named DOMINICK DAVID, residing at No. 249 Navy-street, fell from a scaffold in the Cathedral, on Lafayette-avenue, on which he was playing, and was dangerously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

DR. RICHARD C. STILES, the eminent physician, has been removed to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. The condition of his mind, brought on by severe study, made it necessary to take him there. It is believed that his disease is not incurable.

Assessor SCANLON, accompanied by two deputies, made a descent, yesterday morning, on an illicit distillery in Columbia-street, and captured a still and 100 gallons of whisky.

ADDISON L. SCOTT, as assignee of THOS. W. CHRISTY, obtained a verdict for $6,728 88 against SAMUEL W. PENGREE in the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Judge TAPPAN.

About 8 o'clock last night Officer JOHN DUFFY, of the Sixth Precinct, got caught between two of the Grand-street cars and was badly injured about the head and body.

The Fifth Brigade of the Second Division of the National Guard will muster for annual inspection on the 27th, 28th and 31st inst.

JULIUS KLANKER was declared a bankrupt in the United States Court by Judge BENEDICT, yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. WM. S. SPARKS, an old and highly-esteemed citizen of Rye Neck, was interred in the Union Cemetery, on Sunday, with Masonic honors. The funeral service took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, where Rev. Mr. BEACH officiated. The deceased was followed to his last resting place by a vast concourse of friends and acquaintances. Mamaro Lodge F. and A. M., of which he was a member, turned out in its full strength in regalia.

The Norwalk special train of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, due in New-York, at 5:40 P. M., on Saturday, struck and instantly killed an unknown man near Port Chester. The stranger was walking down the road on the up-track, and when the engineer blew the whistle of warning, he stepped immediately in front of the locomotive.

JOHN Q. HOYT, Vice-President of the New-York and Boston Railroad, has purchased the farm of Mr. JOSHUA CARPENTER, in the town of Somers, containing eighty-five acres of land, for $16,600. Mr. CARPENTER paid only $7,000 for the property, five years ago.

The tax-payers of Mount Vernon have approved of the appropriation of $14,000 recommended by the Board of Education for school purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census returns make the population of Newark 105,542. The other places in the county foot up as follows: Belleville, 3,676; Woodside, 1,117; Bloomfield, 4,687; Montclair, 2,832; West Orange, (estimated,) 1,687; Caldwell, 2,727; Irvington, 1,188; East Orange, 4,870; Orange, 9,336; South Orange, Clinton and Milburn, 6,904. Total population of the county, 141,000.

Mr. WILLIAM D. TAYLOR, of Morristown, met a sudden and terrible death last Sunday, and several members of his family were seriously injured. They were returning from church, and as they were near Boyd's Corner, descending a hill, the horse became unmanageable. The occupants of the carriage were thrown with terrible force to the ground. Mr. TAYLOR was killed instantly, and his wife had her jaw-bone broken. The children were more or less injured. Mrs. TAYLOR now lies in a very critical condition. Mr. TAYLOR was much respected in the community, and his bereaved family has the sympathy of a large number of friends.

EDWARD LEES GLEW, the artist, who died in Newark last Friday, left his finances in such a condition that his wife is seriously embarrassed in consequence. It was impossible to get an undertaker who would take charge of his funeral services, until the friends of the deceased artist vouched for the payment of expenses. The unfortunate man had spent years of his life on his picture just finished, "Donnybrook Fair," and his death is believed to have been at least partially occasioned by a lack of the necessities of life. A subscription will at once be started for the benefit of his wife. His funeral was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Newark, yesterday.

Yesterday the annual inspection of the Fire Department of Rahwny took place. The different companies were ordered out by the Common Council, and appeared in full uniform. There are eight engine companies in the city, and about 400 firemen turned out. The companies, with their apparatus, paraded the principal streets. A movement is on foot to supply the city with water, which will greatly increase the efficiency of the force.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *Herald Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6:07	Sun sets	5:27
Moon rises	6:49		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8:29	Gov. Island	9:18
Hell Gate	10:40		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Fairbanks, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Anthracite, Greene, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; the Queen, Philadelphia, Pennonia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Elizabeth, Cundiff, Portland; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde